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BOOK NOTES

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RHODE ISLAND.

Vol. 31
1914

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, ... PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second Class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1914. Vol. [illegible] No. 1

X 690608

There came into my possession, not long since, a book bearing this title "Historical Catalogue of the Members of the First Baptist Church in Providence, Rhode Island, compiled and edited by the Rev. Dr. Henry Melville King, Pastor Emeritus, with the valuable aid of Charles Field Wilcox." Its construction at once aroused my curiosity. The list of the names of the members reaches nearly 4500, and the time covered is 1730-1908. The Records of the Church now in existence reach back to and including 1774. Hence the records for the years 1730-1774 must come from the memories of men and women, who were living members after 1774. The church was started in Providence very soon after the town was planted. The exact year is not on record; but it was not far from 1637. But neither memory nor records of membership now remains from 1637-1774. There is no knowledge of their end. The book is illustrated with exterior and interior views of the church for the year 1854 and again in 1908. There are sixteen portraits of pastors; and of men otherwise connected.

An outline history of the church begins the History written by Henry Melville King, *Pastor Emeritus*. Two appendices close the book, relating to the antiquity of the church, and who were its earliest members. The Sketch is Wm. A. Gamwell, the Church Clerk; the year reached was 1908. There are thousands of biographical dates attached to the names of members which are a great help to genealogical research.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the Graduates of Brown University by the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

1880

November [illegible] the eightieth birthday of Sidney S. Rider, A. M., bookseller and bibliographer, [illegible] [illegible] of books and many other contributions to Rhode Island history [illegible] in the University Library, and whose little publication "Book Notes," has for many years held a distinguished place [illegible] periodicals published in America. In happy observance of the event, Mr. Rider was made the guest of honor at an informal little dinner at the Providence Art Club which as the evening went on took the delightful turn of a round-table affair, with the guest doing most of the talking. [illegible] to the keen pleasure of the [illegible] he chatted discursively of [illegible] and interesting happenings [illegible] of his experience [illegible] the buying and selling of [illegible] long procession of the prominent men and women of Rhode Island [illegible] he knows in peculiar intimacy [illegible] the old days when [illegible] Market Square was the [illegible] of the town and [illegible] of its [illegible] Mr. Rider [illegible] including [illegible] when he [illegible] [illegible]

history and was the beginning of the now great Rider Collection. Those at table with Mr. Rider were Walter F. Angell, Prof. MacDonald George P. Winship, Howard W. Preston, Zechariah Chaffee, Zechariah Chaffee Jr., Clarence S. Bridgham, Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, Dr. R. S. Phillips, Howard M. Chapin, Harry L. Koopman, Frederic N. Luther and President W. H. P. Faunce. The Providence Tribune said editorially the next day under the heading:

"A MAN OF MARK.

"It has been said that books selling produces, proportionately, more saliently interesting and strongly individualized men than perhaps any other honest occupation; of which truth, if it may be accepted as a truth, we have a notable example here in Rhode Island in the person of Mr. Sidney S. Rider, whose eightieth birthday yesterday found him still engaged industriously and zealously in the historical study and writing that have been the labor of his choice from boyhood. In addition to Mr. Rider's unparalleled service in stirring and maintaining interest in Rhode Island history and in unremittingly insisting on absolute minutest accuracy in historical statement, his delightfully nettling personality has charmed and stimulated a host of Rhode Islanders from generation to generation who have come within the wide circle of his friendship. His valuable labors and his forthcoming character have made him for many years one of the most sharply defined individual figures in Rhode Island life, and his unique Book Notes serving one's needs like curry when other literary pabulum seems tasteless, will for many years be eagerly read as in the past—frequently with disagreement, sometimes with indignation, but always with pleasure. Sesur in cachin redeat!

The Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for September 1913 gives the Retail Prices for Beef in Providence, at seven different retail markets for July and August, the time ranges from July 15th to August 15th. The prices ran according to the Report 35, 38, 40, 42, 45 cents a pound. The meat was the Providence cut, or Porterhouse, or Sirloin. The price for this cut

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for the greater part of this year at the Swedes Providence Public Market has been 50 cents per pound. I have before exposed the error of the Government Report. But the Government still continues *the* statement. *Book Notes,* May 24, 1913.)

Religious Liberty does not necessarily involve the introduction by the Vatican Pope of Rome, or his agents, her to pack politically, the State Legislature, the. State House, nor the City Hall There is no Religious Liberty under the Vatican Government. How do these men dare to do, what they are doing in this immense Republic?

The Religions of this Globe have been used for more than 1500 years to swipe money from the earnings of the ignorant men who then lived and worked and earned their livings.

The community consists of three groups, to wit: The Rich, the Middle Class, the Poor. The newspapers are after money. It can't be gotten from the Poor; nor can much be got from the Middle Class; it must come from the Rich. Hence, for money, the newspapers work for, pray to, or for the Rich; cocker to, or pamper, and fondle the rich to get money by helping the schemes of Oil Trusts, the Beef Trusts, and the Tariff Hogs and Thieves. Such days are now waning.

The rents, of lots of land with what stands upon the land, was created by the incoming people; the more the people increased the higher the price of rents demanded by the "owners" of the land. Look at England and consider the Robbery of the People by the Peers. Four Hundred years this worse than Highway Robbery has continued. Can men never be brought to a sense of Justice.

The Providence Gas Company stockholders have pulled millions on millions of dollars from the People, (of whom I was one of the first to use their gas, now living.) Using all the highways and paying practically nothing for them, merely adding what they pay. to their bills for gas used, and worst of all sending into every home, a most subtle, fatal, deadly poison now in existence. There is no individual remedy. The city government ought to act at once, or be

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instantly kicked from office by the People.

What has the City Government done with the Providence Ice Company's million of dollars of stock which represent merely wind, but useful in getting dividends.

The Cold Storage Swindle is another means of Robbery of the People. "Somebody" has recently erected a new cold storage block here in Providence to swipe money from the people.

There are a lot of men at work incessantly on schemes to rob the community of their earnings, and a laborer of his wages. The Oil Trust; the Beef Trust; the Steel Trust; the Infernal Harvester Company; The Sugar Trust; the Tobacco Trust; and only the Devil knows how many more. Then come a dozen men, working to get into *their* pockets, all the money in the United States. They have been manipulating the Senate of the United States for the past six months. We are robbed of our food; we are again robbed of our earnings, in every possible form; and we do nothing. The people are the creators of all monies and they are the founders of properties. Men who do nothing to defend their rights are *particeps criminis*, themselves.

John Taggard Blodgett was once the United States Commissioner of the U. S. District Court here in Providence. He was dismissed July 1st, 1896. How many men here in Providence know the *cause* of his being dropped? Then came his appointment by the General Assembly to the Supreme Court Bench, of Rhode Island; a piece of work simply damnable. A Friend of mine, of my own boyish age, ask me, "Who do you suppose cares anything for what you write or say?" I never seriously asked any man such a question. The study of Human Reason is my principle human work now.

There has been a drop of 15 per cent. of the wholesale price of Beef, whole sides, in New York City. Has the Providence consumer discovered it? Not much!

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It is no longer possible to successfully denounce or to condemn Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, for his denunciation of the practice of Religion in the middle ages; and so along down the eras. Human Reason of to-day, is much greater than ever before; to-day, in order to obtain belief, you must state credential facts, sustained by evidence; no longer will guess work settle the end of man.

The Earthen "Gods" are at work revising the Roman Catholic Bible. The Rev. Philip Langdon, lectured here upon the subject.

In opening his remarks, the speaker told of the work and the mistakes of the copyists in the early days and explained that all of the work was done by hand and that the early scribes were human, so that mistakes were made, mistakes of omission, addition and alteration, and he cited several instances in which the present edition is different from the early Latin manuscripts. He told how tedious the work of copying the Bible by hand was and referred to the men who in the past made the revision of the Bible their life work.

Before explaining the exact nature of the work, the speaker declared: "It may be well to state first what we are not doing. We are not trying to rewrite the Bible nor are we going to destroy the Bible in any way. We are going to restore the Latin translation made by St. Jerome in about 380 or 390. The Bible was originally written in the Hebrew or Greek language, but as the world moved westward people wanted the Bible in a language they could understand. Gradually there sprang up many Latin translations, but as there was no control over these, many mistakes and misunderstandings arose. St. Jerome, a noted scholar, was put to work finally and he performed the commission intrusted to him and about 400 A. D. his version appeared."

After telling of the need of the revision of the Bible, Fr. Langdon explained in detail how the work was to be done. First a Bible had been prepared with the printing on but one-third of the left hand page, the remainder of the page being left blank. A member of the order is then sent to one of the many ancient libraries and seeks out the old manuscripts of the Holy Scripture and makes a careful comparison of the two, noting correction in the blank space.

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a photograph of each page of the old manuscript is then made and the prints sent to headquarters, where a second comparison of the manuscripts and the new work is made by an expert. Fr. Langdon frequently interspersed his remarks with humorous anecdotes and was often interrupted by applause.

Here are a couple of clippings from a sermon preached last Sunday in a church in which President Woodrow Wilson was present.

Rev. Mr. Jones preached fervently.

"I selected a text," he said, "not knowing that it would be my distinguished honor to preach before the President of the United States, but I wanted to give all of you something helpful that would remain with you in the days to come. It was the twelfth verse in the fourteenth chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans; 'So then everyone of us shall give account of himself to God.' This principle of accountability affects all of us, for God cares for the humblest man as he does for the President of the greatest nation on earth.

DAWNING OF NEW ERA.

"This is the last Sunday of the year. What has the year done for us? To some in this presence it has been the most glorious year in American history. A new era has dawned in the world's diplomacy, that will see emblazoned around the coronets of princes and the crowns of emporers the teaching of a new interpretation of man's duty to man."

A shop-keeper makes a huge advertisement in a Providence newspaper. Our motto is "Always More For Less." Does it mean more money for less goods?

The destruction of the Standard Oil Trust resulted in the construction of Thirty-five Corporations. These saintly harmonies are selling weakly but *weekly* on Wall Street for enormous profits, the People must seize all the oil wells; apply a bellows, to windify the stock, and give Rockefeller a brief rest of ten thousand years.

A shipload of men went on a steamboat on Lake Erie to the scene of Perry's victory; after getting back into Rhode Island 25 or 30 came down with Typhoid Fever. They want the doctors to trace its origin to the cook, (who had the disease) and the drinking water on the ship. There were perhaps 200 passengers from Rhode Island there on the vessel. Perhaps 170 had no trace of the

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(Twelve (12) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NARRAGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

disease. Hence it is something more than the "cook" and the water which sickened only about 30 out of 200. It is time that men, not idiots should trace, and treat, disease. This shows the utter nonsense.

The newspapers of the day, and for years have be n pitching into William Jennings Bryan. They acted here in Rhode Island just the same with one George Washington. Read what Mr. Bryan said to the men who work in the Government Printing Office at Washington last Thanksgiving Day: "People now living owed a duty of thanks not only to God but to men and women long since dead who labored in the cause of humanity. These thanks," said the Secretary," should take the form of definite service."

"We owe it," said Mr. Bryan, " to those whose labors have enabled us to enjoy our political privileges, our religious ideals, and our educational advantages to so live that we leave the world better than we entered it."

It is but a few [illegible] since the government was supposed to have exterminated the Standard Oil Corporation. To-day, the "Business" reports of stocks and money in New York City newspapers present the names of thirty-four Standard Oil Stocks, now selling or being sold. The average price of these stocks is $763.00 per share.

The City Hall needs a political cleaning out. Look at the Milk work, of scoundrels. Milk is the first necessity of life. Look back at the work for the past six months and see the work of "men" who are supposed to represent the People. It is neither more nor less than damnable. Something more than boys should be hired for the Mayor's office. Thank God a new age has come.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914. | Vol. 31. No. 2.

A friend calls my attention to two errors, made by myself. In my address on the Mental Development of Rhode Island, printed in Book Notes, vol. 30, both errors on page 202. The first one was Sotheby's Oberon, I said it was printed in Newport. My friend informs me that it was printed by Joshua Belcher, a Boston printer. I will give the title page of one.

OBERON

A Poem

From the German of Wieland.

By William Sotheby, Esq.

in two volumes.

First American from the Third London Edition with a Preface,

Containing Biographical Notices of the Author and Translator, and

A Review of the Work.

Published by

L. Rousmaniere, Newport, R. I.; and J. Belcher, Boston, 1810.

The Providence Gazette, on, or about August 17, 1810, had this advertisement:

WIELAND'S OBERON,

Rousmaniere & Barber

Have just published and have for sale at their book and stationary store, No. 1 and 2 Long Wharf, Newport, Sotheby's Oberon.

The above are for sale at the book stores of William Wilkinson, and Henry Cushing, in Providence. Price, $2.50.

I find no evidence that Oberon was printed at Boston. Belcher was in business in Newport, a book-seller and publisher. But wherever published, it brings conclusive evidence of "mental development" in Newport.

My friend further says: "You also say on same page, alluding to Berkeley's stay in Newport, 'While there James Franklin printed a book, written by Berkeley, entitled "Alciphron," the book had a rapid sale.' That was a downright blunder, for the book was never printed by James Franklin at Newport.

On the 25th of November, I sent a note to H. L. Koopman, Librarian of the Library of Brown University, asking for the imprint on the title page of the place where the book "Alciphron" was printed and the date, which copy is in the Sidney S. Rider Collection, in the John Hay building; the following was Mr. Koopman's answer: "The Rider Collection contains a copy of Berkeley's "Alciphron," in two volumes., the second edition, published in London, in 1732." I blundered, in not stating that Berkeley's "Alciphron" was *written*, not *printed*, at Newport. This I well knew, forty-three years ago; it is so stated by Fraser in his "Life of Berkeley," London, 1871; a copy of which is in the Sidney S. Rider Historical Library, now in Brown University. My friend also informs me that he has a copy of "Alciphron," which reads on the title page, "The First American edition, from the Fourth London Edition. By Sidney's Press, in 1802." I am thankful that a friend saw these errors and wrote to me about them; for I was thus able to place the *writing* of the book at Newport, thus showing it to be a factor in the Mental Development of Rhode Is-

land, as shown in the writing and publication of books.

That "Alciphron" had a rapid sale is true, for two editions were published in London betwen March 1st, and December 31st, 1732; a copy of the 'second" edition I once owned; and which is in the Sidney S. Rider Collection, now in Brown University.

Now comes the most ridiculous blunder. I met a friend on the street who asked if I was correct in saying that when William Goddard began, in 1762, the publication of the Providence Gazette, his wife was Sarah Updike; I answered no, that Sarah Updike was the mother of the Goddard who began the publication of the Gazette. Then my friend showed me this clipping from Book Notes:

"In 1762, on the 20th of October William Goddard and his wife, Sarah Updike ,began the publication of the Providence *Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in Providence."

Now I am going to explain how I could ever do such work. While at work I bought two cords of hard wood for fire place use; a friend threw it into my cellar. It was not seasoned, hence its weight was much greater than if seasoned. The weight of the sticks was from twelve (12) pounds to forty-five (45) pounds and some still heavier. These sticks I carried thirty-five feet, and laid in two piles 4 by 8 by 4 feet; each one cord. Many sticks I raised two (2) or three (3) feet. In thus carrying I walked nearly five miles. There were nearly seven hundred and ninety (790) sticks. The day following, my pains began among the muscles of my neck. Whichever way I turned my head —up, down, right or left—a darting pain instantly went with dispatch to the top of my "brain house." "Confusion worse confounded" followed. I had been given 22 head muscles, 11 scapulus muscles; 27 neck muscles; 28 trunk muscles; and 17 humerus (shoulder) muscles; and to these were attached numberless ligaments, which all pull'ed upon my cranial nerves; and the endless pain followed, which has not ceased to this day. This was my Blunder Worker, as evidenced in Book Notes of December 26th, last.

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Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, has written a paper entitled "Twentieth Century Christianity. The thought of God as Monarch is Inconsistant with the Revelation of Him through the Achievements of Natural Science." From the learned scholar's fine paper which was printed in the New York Times (Sunday, January 11th, last) this little clipping: "No thinking person now accepts as anything but primitive myth, or fanciful poetry, the story of the Garden of Eden, or the portrait of God in the second chapter of Genesis as a being formed man out of the dust of the ground, as a child fashions an image of snow or clay" I venture to give you a clipping from Book Notes, June 21, 1913:

"Genesis, c. 1, v. 26, reads, 'And God said, let us make man out of our image.' To whom was God talking at the time? To-day, who believes such stuff? Am I, or are you, the image of God? Has God legs, arms, and fingers like mine or yours? Again, God created man in his own image; in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them. (Genesis c. 1, v. 27.) Again, "God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam (must have been morphine then in use) and He (God) took one of Adam's ribs (v. 21.) and the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made He woman." (v. 22.) Here are two radically different forms of creation of human beings. Both cannot be true. The Roman Catholic bible reads thus: "And God created man to his own image; to the image of God He created him; male and female He created them." ((Douay Version of the Bible, Genesis, c. 1, v. 27..) Again, "Then the Lord God cast a deep sleep upon Adam; and when he was fast asleep He took one of his ribs, and filled up flesh for it." "And the Lord God built the rib which He took from Adam into a woman." (Douay Version of the Bible Genesis c. 2, v. 23, 24.)

President Eliot must have passed a few days studying Book Notes

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The Church of England is on the verge of destruction, but this demolition will not increase the Roman Catholic money grinders. In matters religious we have entered upon a new epoch; and no man on earth can turn nor twist it.

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The deaths of John Taggard Blodgett, John H. Stiness, and E. C. Dubois, three judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, will mark an epoch in the election by the General Assembly of Judges of these Courts. Here is a trio of men neither of whom possessed the intellectual strength, nor integrity of judicial action. No such character will ever again be used.

As a boy of a dozen of years of age, I heard the Allopath denounce the Homeopath as being a fool, and worse still, a fraud. The Rhode Island Medical Society wou'd not admit a Homeopath to membership; worse still, attempted to get laws enacted to prevent me from being "doctored" by a man who believed that "that which will cause, will cure." I thought I must be dreaming when I read in a newspaper here that Dr. Charles V. Chapin a dyed in the wool Allopath, delivered an address at a State Homeopath Convention held last week here in Providence. Dr. Chapin's father was a doctor of the same school. Go, and examine the United States Dispensatory, for the year 1860, and compare it with the issue for 1885, only 25 years later; you will find how the remedies used by Allopaths in 1860 were dead and extinct in 1885. Another thing which Dr. Chapin has seen—dead and buried—is Jenner's Cow Pox Vaccination, one of the greatest medical money frauds of the age.

A Supreme Court Judge, not long ago asked me: "Do you know of any man, who once owned lands in Rhode Island, named Bonnet?" The judge continued, that he had received a letter asking for that information. I searched first the Colonial Records of Rhode Island for the names of freemen. I found no man named Bonnet, in the years before 1760. There is on Narragansett Bay, in South Kingston, a "Point" named the "Bonnet." This is on the maps of Rhode Island, made by Caleb Harris and engraved in Providence in 1795. I searched Potter's Early History of Narragansett, but found no "Bonnet;" then I searched Fones' Records also of the Narragansett Country, and found no "Bonnet." There-

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upon I wrote to Howard B. Perry, asking him whether a man named Bonnet ever owned lands in South Kingston, or whether he knew the origin of the name Bonnet Point. I received this letter from the Town Clerk:

Wakefield, Nov. 26th, 1913.

Sidney S. Rider, Esq.,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Mr. Rider:—

In reply to your letter as to how Bonnet Point derived its name, would say that I think it is from the resemblance of either the pond or the point itself to a bonnet.

I do not think there were ever any persons by the name of Bonnet here, although I will give this careful attention later on, and write you the result.

I enclose a sketch of Wesquage Pond, taken from Walling's Map of South Kingstown, and perhaps you will see the resemblance to a bonnet.

Very truly yours,
H. B. Perry,
Town Clerk.

A few days later (Dec. 4th) I received a second letter from Town Clerk Perry.

Wakefield, December 4th, 1913.

Sidney S. Rider, Esq.,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir:—

In regard to the origin of the name of the Bonnet at Wesquage Beach, would say that I do not find the name Bonnet in our indices.

In talking with Mr. T. G. Hazard, Jr., he tells me that he has heard that the name originated from the "shore outline resembling the bonnet of a ship's jib."

It was owned by John Gardner at one period and he mortgaged same in 1796 while he was a resident of Katskills, N. Y., to Cyprian Sterry (merchant) of Providence, 572 acres.

In 1798 John Gardner still resided in Catskills and sold to Rowland Brown a part of the farm bounded easterly partly on Wesquage pond, part'y on Pond Meadow and partly on Gallows Hill, etc. In 1787 John Gardner, then of South Kingstown, leased to Robert Brattle of Newport, boatbuilder, 270 acres; probably tract sold to said Brown.

There is a deed from Israel Newton to John Gardner of the Wesquage farm in 1742.

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In 1803 John Gardner sold to Simeon Potter 103 acres, a part of his homestead farm called the South Bonnet, bounded easterly on the bay, southerly on the sea. This appears from a hasty examination to be the first time it is referred to as the Bonnet, although I will not be sure as to that.

I hope I have not tired you with this long description, but I thought the different facts brought out might be of interest to you.

Truly yours,

H. B. Perry, Town Clerk.

The words of Mr. Hazard above used, thus: "The shore outline resembling the bonnet of a ship's jib," set me a thinking, and here is what I found.

I tried first Scott's edition of Bailey's Etymological English Dictionary, London, folio 1764.

The word Bonnet is defined, (1st) as being a sort of cap, or hat, a covering for the head; (2nd) In fortification, a small work or graveling, composed of two faces, having only a breast work, and no ditch, with two rows of palisades ten or twelve feet distance; (3rd) Bonnet a Pretre, in fortification, the priest's cap, an outwork which has three salient angles at the head; (4th) in ships, small sails set upon the courses on the mizzen, main sail and foresail. Bailey gives this sea phrase: "The ship has her course and bonnet abroad; which is as much as to say, "she has the bonnet added to her course."

Again, "a small defence work; a salient angle; a part of a parapet;" again, "additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of the jib; or, to a foresail in moderate winds."

Buchanan's New English Dictionary, London, 1757: "A small sail set on the foresail and mainsail when they are too narrow; a sort of cap."

Samuel Johnson's English Dictionary, 8 vo., London, 1770: "In fortification, a kind of little ravelin; small sails set on the courses, on the mizzen, main-mast, and foresail."

The word ravelin is a French word meaning works on, or around, forts, or fortifications, the counterscarp of a ditch around a fort.

The earliest map on which I found the name Bonnet applied to land near Wesquage is that given herein, Harris' Providence, 1795. There are earlier maps of Rhode Island in the Sidney S. Rider Collection; but these are at present inaccessible.

(Twelve (12) Copies, only, remain.)

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as they were known to

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when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

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One of our huge shop keepers advertises "25 to 50 per cent discount on your January purchases at our January sale." It must be pleasing to think over your December purchases—and study how much money was swindled away from you.

The time has come for the people, or the judges of the courts, to act differently in a case like the Schmidt case, where a Roman Catholic Priest deliberately slaughtered a young girl, in New York; then butchered her into small pieces, tied them up in a bag, carried it to the shore of the sea, and threw the pieces into the sea. Again, Amos Palmer had a wife; one morning her body was found dead in his bed; five bullet holes were found in her skull; he was tried, and the jury acquitted him by reason of insanity; he has boarded at the Butler Hospital ever since his trial; he rides all over the city; if scandal is true, then it is scandalous. Just now the Thaw murder monster has the field. The time has come to stop letting men go Scot Free of murder—when the murderers are rich men. Such legal work has got to be stopped.

The Siegel Savings Bank, in New York City, is the most deeply planned scheme to get away money from the poor, ever planned and worked. The men who worked it ought to be taken to the electrocutioner's chair.

The time has come for the people to apply the right of Eminent Domain to every street railroad in Rhode Island. It is also here to seize and hold all gas pipes in all streets and roads and all electrical corporations from using the streets to rob the people. Such work has now been carried on, here in Providence more than sixty years; and hundreds of millions of dollars have been wrecked away from the people. Let us appeal to a young fellow in Washington, D. C. He will listen and will act.

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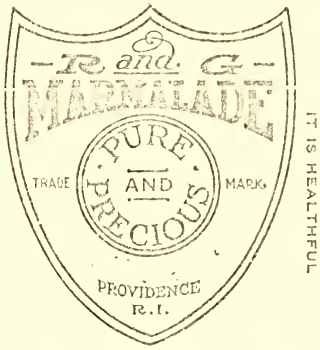

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ORIGIN OF THE NAME "BONNET" AS APPLIED TO A POINT OF LAND IN SOUTH KINGSTON, ON NARRAGANSETT BAY.

In *Book Notes* of the 17th of January last was an article concerning a man who may have owned the point of land above mentioned, whose name was *Bonnet*. We found no land owner bearing that name. The form of Wesquage Pond and the land forming the beach between the pond and the waters of the bay, has somewhat the appearance of a lady's head-dress, known to us as a bonnet. In that *Book Notes* I printed this note.

"The earliest map on which I found the name Bonnet applied to land near Wesquage is that given herein, Harris' Providence, 1795. There are earlier maps of Rhode Island in the Sidney S Rider Collection; but these are at present inaccessible."

My desire for maps was the antiquity of the name, when applied to a bonnet, applied to a woman's head-dress. I have received the following letter, concerning older maps which might exist.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.
January 20, 1914.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to your recent article in "Book Notes" relative to the name of Bonnet Point, I find this name on three old maps in my possession: one being "a chart of the harbor of Rhode Island and Narragansett," made by "His Majesty's surveyor general of the northern district of North America," and "published at the request of Lord Howe in 1776;" another being a chart of the Bay of Narragansett by Charles Blaskowitz in 1777; and the third a "plan of the dividing line between the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and also the south line of Massachusetts Bay, made by James Helme and William Chandler, surveyors, by order of His Majesty's commissioners in 1741. On all of these maps this name is shown as applying to the point of land lying between Narragansett Bay and Wesquage Beach and Pond.

Yours truly,
T. G. Hazard, Jr.

Webster's International Dictionary for 1879 defines the word *Bonnet* as being "A covering for the head worn by females." In a subsequent edition, 1890, it defines the word as being "a covering for the head worn by women, usually protecting, more or less, the back and sides of the head, but no part of the forehead. The shape of the bonnet varies greatly at times; formerly the front part projected and spread, outlined like the mouth of a funnel."

Webster's Dictionary of the English Language for 1841 has not the word bonnet applied to a head-dress for women's wear.

Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language, 1851, has the word "Bonnet," but not applied to head-dress for women.

Walker's Dictionary of the English Language, London, 1819, has no application of the word bonnet to head-dress for women.

Perry's Royal Standard English Dictionary, London, 1798, a book, little, but great, has not the word.

That settles the derivation of the word *Bonnet* as applied to a point of land. It came not from a woman's head-dress. It had been applied to lands of forts, sails, etc., a great many years before a woman's bonnet was ever constructed.

The following clipping is from a catalog of publications by an English concern, who had a shop in New York City.

"The previous series of these volumes under the editorship of Dom Bede Camm, O. S. B., dealt with the lives of the martyrs who were beatified by Pope Leo XIII in 1886 and 1895, and they carried the story down to the middle of the year 1583. This book, taking up the narrative at that point, covers the lives of the sixty-eight martyrs who suffered between the years 1583 and 1588. A fourth volume, already in preparation, will complete the story of the Venerable servants of God who suffered under Elizabeth and whose cause of beatification is still before the Holy See.

Elizabeth became Queen of England in 1558; her sister, "Bloody Mary," who had been Queen of England four years, and who was a Roman Catholic saint, had in those four years burned at the stake 270 Englishmen and English women. Dom Bede Camm should give true stories of the "Venerable Servants of God," who were burned to death by the servant of God, "Bloody Mary," the sister of Queen Elizabeth.

Never since God made Adam in his (GOD'S) own image; and then a woman out of one of Adam's ribs, has so much rotteness, dishonesty, deceit, fraud, swindling been practiced, as is today practiced here in Rhode Island and all over the United States.

The owners of newspapers can't get money away from the poor; nor much money from the middle class. So they defend rascality all over the United States.

You cannot "catch" the Typhoid Fever, or any other disease unless you live so foully or nastily as to "bring" it on.

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HERE IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF ONE OF THE GREATEST AUTHORITIES ON THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

James Bryce was Viscounted in England, early in January, 1914. A New York newspaper made the announcement thus: "Ex-Ambassador James Bryce has a double distinction in America, both as an Ambassador, and as Author." As the author of the "American Commonwealth," he is known as one of the greatest authorities on American institutions." Bryce's book, "The American Commonwealth," was published in London in 1888. The book was largely written in this country, for he had the assistance of twenty-one (21) men, all writers, in this country, and of five (5) in London. Two of the literary men in New York, each wrote a chapter, and nearly all assistants in the United States, or in England, read his proofs, alterating and changing them. Seth Low and Frank I. Goodenow each wrote one full chapter. These proof readers were largely engaged in magazine publication, and selected by the author as type readers because they were magazine writers and would of course "puff his book." They did so. This was in 1889. I was thus led into an examination of its construction. My conclusions were printed in the New York "Nation," March 7, 1889. I reproduced the article in *Book Notes*, February 9, 1895. If anything like the proportion of errors exist in the statement regarding other states, that exist regarding Rhode Island, then Mr. Bryce's book must be a mass of historical nonsense. Mr. Bryce, instead of correcting the errors exposed and existing in his first edition, not only left them standing, but made additions. I reproduce my article as above described.

Mr. Bryce says (page 478), "Even in Rhode Island, the Governor, though chosen by the colony, was in a sense responsible to the crown." *Book Notes* would like to inquire in what sense: The governor of Rhode Island were no more responsible to the Crown than was every other general officer; not in the slightest degree, nor in any sense.

On page 482, it is stated that "the usual term of a representative is two years." This is not the case here in Rhode Island, and it is of Rhode Island that Mr. Bryce is writing; representatives are elected annually. See Art. 8, Sec. 1, Constitution.

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It is stated (page 477), "in Rhode Island the governor was chosen, not as now by the people at large, but by the company assembled in general court, a body which passed into the legislature of the colony."

See the law, Acts and Laws, 1719, p. 1. "All persons whatsoever that are inhabitants within this colony, and admitted freemen of the same, shall, and may, have liberty to vote for the electing of all general officers in this colony."

Here is another of Mr. Bryce's statements, which will be new to Rhode Islanders, page 479: "In Rhode Island, the Lieutenant Governor is a member of the Senate, the Governor presiding, but with only a casting vote; when the Governor is absent the Lieutenant Governor presides, and has a casting vote besides his own vote as Senator." In other words, upon occasions, the Lieutenant Governor has two votes upon a question, the only individual thus endowed in Rhode Island. Mr. Bryce should read Art. 6, Sec. 2, from the constitution: "The presiding officer of the Senate shall have a right to vote in case of equal division, *but not otherwise.*" When the Lieutenant Governor presides he loses his vote as Senator.

Chapter 32 is given to a history of Direct Legislation by the People. No reference is made in it to the referendum which existed here, under the Warwick charter and down to the charter of Charles the Second.

The tenacity with which Mr. Bryce holds to his error concerning the Trevett and Weeden case is worthy of a better cause. In his latest edition, "completely revised throughout," Vol. 1, p. 239, in a foot note he thus writes: "In the Trevett v Weeden, the first case of importance in which a legislative act was held unconstitutional for incompatibility with a State Constitution." *Book Notes* has again and again pointed out this error, but still Mr. Bryce persists. It is only a question of time; he must ultimately state the fact. The General Assembly had erected special courts to try those cases of refusal to take the paper money. This Trevett case was not brought before any one of these special courts, but was brought before the Su-

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preme Court, and the Supreme Court decided that it has no jurisdiction, as it most certainly had not, the jurisdiction lying with the special courts; the Supreme Court expressly said that it did not touch the constitutional question. Then Mr. Bryce, in support of his position, cites Judge Elliott from the Political Science Quarterly for June, 1890. But Mr. Elliott directly contradicts Mr. Bryce. Here is what Mr. Elliott says, (page 233): "It has been frequently cited as the first case in which the courts held an act of the legislature unconstitutional and void on the precise grounds of conflict with the fundamental law—*but this seems to be an error*—the point was raised and argued and attracted much attention, but the action was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and the *constitutional question was not decided.*" Mr. Bryce should state the fact correctly or find some other authority; as a matter of fact, the present writer *is* his authority; for the present writer wrote the article in the *Nation* of March 7, 1889, which Judge Elliott used and quoted, and Bryce quotes it from Judge Elliott. By this twisting around I am in fact cited in support of a statement which I had completely annihilated. Authors cannot do such things and remain reputable.

Chapter 6 is given to an account of the Powers of the President of the United States. In illustration, Mr. Bryce cites the Rhode Island case in 1842, and he claims for the President the power to send militia from one State to set up a State government in another State. Book Notes in its issue of April 13, 1889, showed the error, and showed just what the President did in the case. Mr. Bryce charged his book thus:

First Edition.

"In the Rhode Island case the President authorized the sending of the militia of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but the Rhode Island troops succeeded in suppressing the rebellion."—(page 51, vol. 1.)

Latest Edition.

"In the Rhode Island case the President authorized the employment of the militia of Massachusetts and Connecticut but the Rhode Island troops succeeded in suppressing the rebellion."—(page 55, vol. 1.)

This is a distinction without a difference. No such power as Mr. Bryce

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states, exists in any officer, State or Federal, in this country, nor did it ever exist; it is not becoming in a book of this character to keep on repeating it.

Roger Williams planted Rhode Island upon political principles, which resulted ultimately in a State, resting upon Soul Liberty inevitably fixed in the individual. Nothing like it had ever before existed in the world. Today, every State in America rests upon these principles which Roger Williams planted here in Rhode Island. Not even the name "Roger Williams" exists in Mr. Bryce's book; the work of himself, and twenty-six other writers; one of whom was Theodore Roosevelt.

Today bronze statues exist in the University of Geneva, Switzerland, 1909, Hall of Fame, New York City, 1910, Statuary Hall, Capitol at Washington, D. C., 1910, Providence, Statue at the Park. Now one is proposed at the Golden Gate, San Francisco, California.

The British Peerage is doomed to destruction. Such a holding of lands and the descent of land titles is simply damnable.

Postmaster General Samuel announced in a speech at Henley tonight that within a year the premier would submit to Parliament proposals for the complete elimination of the hereditary peerage principles and the thorough democratization of the House of Lords. Even better is the bill introduced by a conservative in the Dominion Parliament abolishing titles in Canada and prohibiting in the future the recommendation of any Canadian to the British government for a title in order—bless this conservative member!—in order to "restore things to a 'normal condition under this democracy.'"

But now come the Pope of Rome, who represents God here on the earth, conferring titles of nobility all over the United States Republic.

Here is an illustration of the way in which the express corporations have robbed the people in the transportation of parcels. The following table shows some of the differences of the new, and old, rates on five pounds of ensured express between New York and the following points:

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50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1914. Vol. 31. No. 4.

REPRODUCTIONS OF THE TWO MOST CELEBRATED SPECIMENS OF GREEK ARCHITECTURE EVER BUILT ARE NOW IN EXISTENCE IN RHODE ISLAND. ONE AMONG THE BROWN UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS; THE OTHER AT WESTERLY.

There came to me not long ago a beautiful little book bearing the following title, "*One Hundred Years of Banking in Westerly.*" It is the story of the creation and formation of the "Washington Bank" by the charter, enacted by the Rhode Island General Assembly, in June, A. D. 1800. This Bank was the third created by the General Assembly. The *Providence*, was the first to be chartered, it was in Providence in 1791; the second was the "*Bank of Rhode Island,*" established at Newport in 1795; and the "*Westerly,*" came in 1800, the third in Rhode Island. In 1865, it surrendered its charter and became the *Washington National Bank*. In 1904, this National Bank absorbed the Westerly Savings Bank and became the "*Washington Trust Company*"; and so it still remains. A brief narrative is given of the personal government, by Westerly men, of these forms of the Bank; and some account of them is given.

The beautiful little book is nearly quarto in form, and nearly 5 by 6 inches in size. It has thirty-five printed pages; and twenty-one portraits of men holding official positions in the bank under its three organizations. Three of the portraits are Nathan F. Dixon's, Father, Son and Grand-son; the two last, I personally knew. The Perry family have had long official connection with the bank in all its forms. Thomas Perry was President of the Westerly Savings Bank 1857-1898. Simeon F. Perry, Treasurer and President, 1854-1902. Chas. Perry, Cashier, President, 1826-1881. There is a fine portrait of Edwin Babcock, who became a director in 1872, of the Washington National Bank. Last comes Albert L. Chester, President of the Washington National Bank and the Westerly Savings Bank, 1898-1904; and President of the Washington Trust Company. No Bank in Rhode Island can tell a more truthful, nor stronger story. Here it is, "The Washington Bank" as a "State Bank;" as a "National Bank" or as a "Trust Company," has with absolute stability, successfully passed through every financial crisis since the Bank's foundation A. D. 1800. Its action in the Panic of 1907 is typical of the Bank's position from the start. In the recent panic the Washington Trust Company, not only did not resort to Clearing House certificates of any form, paying cash on demand; and requiring no notice from depositors wishing to draw money from the savings department. It is indeed a fine un-panicky history. The beautiful little book contains nine other illustrations, of real historic interest. Two represent the Building in which the Bank dwells, one is dated 1836; the other 1856; two are *inside* illustrations; and one is Paul Rhodes' Tavern in which the Bank dwelt for thirty six years before the erection of the building in which the Bank now is. In 1836, the

stockholders voted that a "Committee should build a Building, the exterior architecture of which should be as nearly as possible like the *Athenian Parthenon*."... Now let me return a moment to Providence. In 1834, Nicholas Brown built on college land in Providence, a Building to contain the Brown University Library, and the College Chapel. This building was built in 1834; in 1835 it was given by Mr. Brown, to the University, and dedicated, and occupied. It is precisely like the construction built by the Bank at Westerly, and the "Parthenon" at Athens," and the Bank people called it the *"Little Greek Temple."* A question arises here which I will discuss. The *Westerly* Bank Building was directed to "be as nearly as possible like the Athenian Parthenon." Concerning the Brown University similar building: the former Librarian of the Brown University Library, Reuben A. Guild thus describes it: "It is an exact model of the Temple of Diana-Propylaea, in Eleusis, being just twice the size of the original." (Guild's History of Brown University, p. 268.)

The very brief description which Mr. Guild gave was taken from a work entitled the Unedited Antiquities of Attica (Greece) comprising the Architectural Remains of Eleusis, Rhamnus, and Thoricus, by the Dilettanti Society. Folio, London, 1817. I have not been able to find this book; but in another book I find this: "Upon approaching Eleusis from Athens, the first conspicuous object is the remains of a propylaeum, of very nearly the same place and dimensions as that of the Acropolis of Athens. Cut in the Rock are the ruins of a small temple 10 feet long and 20 feet broad, which was undoubtedly the temple of Artemis Propylaea." (Smith's Dic. Greek and Roman Geography, v. 1. 844.)

Eleusis was a small city, of Attica (Greece), fourteen miles north-west of Athens. The word Propylaea is defined as being the entrance to a temple, the great temple at Eleusis, had two sets of Propylaea, the smaller forming the entrance to the inner enclosure, and the greater of the two, of the outer entrance. The latter, here mentioned was an ex-

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act copy of the Athenian propylaea, which with the entrance to the Parthenon, which had been built, in repair, or reconstruction of the Acropolis at Athens. (Smith's Greek Antiquities, 963.) These two specimens of Greek Architecture are to-day considered the finest architectural work existing on this globe. It is certainly a remarkable fact that there now exists in Rhode Island, correct and splendid buildings, exact copies of each of the Greek originals—one among the Brown University Buildings; the other at Westerly. Finally, among the illustrations are four Bank Bills, one issued in 1814; one in 1824; one in 1847; and one in 1852. The faces of some of them are still familiar to me.

Read these facts and you will know how the people have been swindled by the managers of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Corporation. Here is a brief list.

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B. I. Spock, attorney, $7500.
J. M. Tomlinson, general auditor, $8000.
A. R. Whaley, vice president, $25,000.
C. W. Wildin, superintendent, $8000.
C. N. Woodward, superintendent, $7000.

Suppose a lawyer gets no constant work, but gives [illegible] days of time a year, he receives $139.00 a day for his talks. Another is getting $85.54 and is idle 147 days every year. Remember this money is all switched from the people, and you are one of the People. When do you propose to act and protect yours Human Rights?

The action of the Senators of the R. I. Senate, who did not act on the Milk Law was the nastiest ever known

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in this State. They were Walter (*Oh*) Scott reprobates.

My invaluable companion, the Providence *Journal*, had, in one of its Sunday issues a few weeks ago, an article, having this heading: "Providence Churches Plan Advertising Campaign to Fill Empty Pews." They seem to have abandoned the "Bible," as the foundation of church services based upon Jesus Christ, and the works of the monks. Would it not be well to publish a few articles in the *Journal* in explanation of the work which has emptied the churches.

The Sunday *Journal* of February 8th has an illustration which set my mental powers a laughing. It is on the first page, a Baby with a beautiful face lying on its back, and looking directly at us, with this name over it in handsome black letters:

"The Man Who Really Beat the Scott-*Chace Gang!*"

I really believe that the artist took his idea from a paragraph in *Book Notes*, August 16th last. Here it is—

"Milk is the first actual necessity of life. But for milk the Human race would be exterminated."

What a beautiful illustration that Baby Picture is for this fine thought.

Ever since the name of William J. Bryan came under the observance of political parties, the *Republican* newspapers have damned him to everlasting infamy. This has been continued since he became Secretary of State. Ten or twelve days ago, a New York newspaper published a letter apparently written by Woodrow Wilson, in which Wilson called certain meetings, to do certain things. The newspapers said that Wilson had kept back these matters, until Bryan, the Secretary of State had left Washington to be gone a week or ten days. This was pointed out as Wilson's distrust of Bryan. This next letter is so great, so good and so true, that I print the whole *verbatim*.

White House.
Washington, Feb. 5, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Marbury: I have your

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letter of Jan. 30. * * * With regard to the question of canal tolls, my opinion is very clear. The exemption constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view. It is economically unjust; as a matter of fact it benefits for the present, at any rate, only a monopoly, and it seems to me in clear violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefotte treaty.

There is, of course, much honest difference of opinion as to the last point, as there is, no doubt, as to the others; but it is at least debateable, and if the promises we make in such matters are debateable, I for one do not care to debate them. I think the country would prefer to let no question arise as to its wide-hearted purpose to redeem its promises in the light of any reasonable construction of them rather than debate a point of honor.

Your reference to the Secretary of State shows how comprehensively you have looked on during the last few months. Not only have Mr. Bryan's character, his justice, his sincerity, his transparent integrity, his Christian principle, made a deep impression upon all with whom he has dealt; but his tact in dealing with men of many sorts, his capacity for business, his mastery of the principles of each matter he has been called upon to deal with, have cleared away many a difficulty, and have given to the policy of the State Department a definiteness and dignity that are very admirable.

I need not say what pleasure and profit I, myself, have taken from close association with Mr. Bryan or how thoroughly he has seemed to all of us who are associated with him here to deserve not only our confidence but our affectionate admiration

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON

Mr. Wm L. Marbury,

Baltimore, Md.

It was only eleven days ago that a Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, named "Inge" delivered a "speech." Here are some of his paragraphs.

"Many Christian ministers, he said, found in politics a welcome refuge from preaching dogmas which they no longer actively believed. A man must be either

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a saint or a humbug to preach the Gospel in its unalloyed form."

Discussing Socialism, he said:

"If such a system of government was ever possible, it could only be as an almost omnipotent bureaucracy, controlled by men of the Napoleon, or J. Pierpont Morgan type. These gentlemen, judging from experience, are apt to demand rather high payment for their services. A nation so organized might be powerful and prosperous, but only on certain conditions. Discipline would have to be iron repression and very severe."

A legal friend slipped this choice paragraph into my pocket, and I found it too choice to be hidden from sight. "In Politics men are controlled by partisanship—they do not think for themselves; they are afflicted with *partisanitis*."

President McCluskey of Fordham University, New York, made a speech at a dinner on the 3rd of February from which I have preserved these two clippings.

"The last census showed that we had in this country a population of 100,000,000, and that of that number 65,000,000 professed no religion. From this we can only come to the sad conclusion that this is not a Christian country. How we rightly describe a country as Christian when nearly two-thirds of its population profess no religion at all."

"Think of that great institution of learning, which has engraved everywhere on its buildings and gates 'Christe et Ecclesiae' Harvard; and yet its President managed to have the divinity of Christ denied by its teachers of divinity and has ended his career by founding a new religion without Christ and without a church."

Does that audacious talker, who stands for *Roman Catholic* Truth, suppose that men of intellectual strength will give him one minute of toleration. It was his crew that invented Christ; and for 1500 years have been lying about Christ. Does he suppose that any American of thought and service will believe him, or will be frightened out of this reason.

The Rev. Dr. Aked of California gives us his view:

"As to the creed of the miraculous birth of Jesus, let us examine the books of the New Testament. Mark did not speak of the birth of Jesus; John, who wrote mostly of the death and ascension of Christ, did not speak of His birth;

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known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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Luke did say he was of miraculous origin, but it is conceded Luke got his information from Matthew.

"The latest investigation shows that Matthew contradicted himself. In the New Testament version of the Gospel, according to Matthew, he says that Christ was of miraculous birth. In an older manuscript which has been discovered and authenticated as being the work of the apostle Matthew, says Joseph was the father of Jesus.

Here's a Roman Catholic clipping from the New York *Times*:

"The Rev. T. J. McCluskey, President of Fordham University, in an address to the Alumni Association at the Hotel Majestic, [illegible] discredited Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, as one who had "ended his career by founding a new religion without Christ and without God," and Andrew Carnegie as "a purse-proud Juggernaut, who is making the rounds of the universities and before whom most of the universities are bowing in order that they might have retiring pensions for their professors."

The revival of *Book Notes* is a matter of congratulation. It is a little eight page leaflet, fortnightly, at fifty cents a year, returning in any given number, we venture to predict, the whole price of the subscription.—*The Nation.*

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THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO BRONZE STATUES OF ROGER WILLIAMS BY RHODE ISLAND IN YEARS 1871-1877, BOTH BY FRANKLIN SIMMONS OF MAINE. HE DIED AT ROME DEC. 8, 1913.

In the year 1868 there dwelt upon a field of lands, now known as "Roger Williams Park," an elderly lady named "Betsey Williams." On the 21st of August of that year she gave those lands upon which she dwelt to the City of Providence to be kept intact for all time to come; and that upon it "the said city shall erect a monument to the memory of Roger Williams." (Ceremonies at the unveiling of the monument to Roger Willia, 1877, p. 6.) Four years later the Providence city council by a resolution, of date, February 12, 1872, accepted the bequest and forthwith began to plan the erection of a statue to Roger Williams that should far exceed the modest requirements of the testatrix (which sum was five hundred dollars) and which should be worthy of the subject and the place. Various committees were appointed during the four years to carry out this design, and many plans were examined resulting in the acceptance of those presented by Mr. Franklin Simmons of Rome. (Ceremonies of the unveiling, p. 8.) The order was given to Simmons on the 12th of February, 1872. After many delays, it reached Providence, and was dedicated on the 16th of October, 1877.

"The monument from its base is twenty-seven feet in height: the statue of Roger Williams seven and a half feet, and that of "History" six and a half feet in height; they were modelled in Rome, in the studio of Mr. Simmons; cast in bronze of a peculiar, brilliant color in Munich." (Ceremonies of the unveiling, p. 11.) The contract, as above stated, was made with Simmons on the 12th of February 1872. A year and eight months later, on the 17th of December an anonymous communication seigned "*Civis*" was printed in the *Providence Journal* stating that an order had been given to Franklin Simmons to "ornament *with a group of statuary Roger Williams Park.*" This note is rank fiction; no such order appears in the accounts printed by the City Council. But it had a secret purpose, which will appear as I proceed. The *Providence Journal* of the 13th of October, 1877, contains a local item announcing the arrival and erection of the statue. It had been four years in construction. On the 16th of October, the dedication took place. Professor J. Lewis Diman delivered the oration. The monument was unveiled by the supposed sculptor, Mr. Franklin Simmons, of Rome. The *Providence Journal* also printed on that same day what appeared to be a letter to the Editor, but it had no signature, nor place for a signature. I will reproduce it entire: "To the Editor, converning the Roger Williams monument—Among the objects of interest in one of the windows of your office there have been displayed for a few days past photographs of the monument erected at Milan, Italy, to the late Count Cavour; and of the monument just erected in this city to Roger Williams; as a Lasty comparison

of the two is liable to leave the impression that the design of the latter was derived from the former, will you allow me to suggest, 1st, that the merit of a work of art is by no means to be measured by the degree to which it differs from all former works. The worst equestrian statue in this country, that of General Jackson, at Washington, is the most decidedly original, while the admirable equestrian statue of Washington in the Boston Public Gardens, follows in its general design the statue of Marcus Aurelius of Rome. 2nd, that while the monument to Count Cavour and the monument of Roger Williams resemble each other in general composition, they are wholly unlike in detail. The most important feature of the latter is throughout a carefully prepared design In the composition of this figure is the principal merit of the work. 3rd. That so far as the two monuments differ in composition it is certainly not to the disadvantage of the one erected here. Both are unquestionably fine; and it is certainly no small matter of congratulation that we have city work of art which will bear comparison with the monument of one of the finest cities in Europe by a grateful nation to commemorate the liberator of Italy."

There was no name here of the writer.

The reasoning of that paper is sheer nonsense. Why should the monument of Cavour and the monument of Roger Williams resemble each other. Williams died in 1683; Cavour died in 1861. The Williams monument was copied from Cavour's: why should it not resemble its original? How could they be wholly unlike in detail.

Editorially the Editor of the *Journal* took no hand in this discussion. But he exhibited the two photographs, Williams and Cavour, a fortnight in their Westminster street window. All men and women of education were discussing them every day. Franklin Simmons got his money at once, $19,500.00 in gold. Gold was on that day $102.75. He, nor I, ever saw each other again; he had been a constant visitor at my Book Shop and I knew him well.

The statue in the capital at Washington was made before the statue at the Roger Williams Park was made. Gov. Padelford, at the January session, 1871,

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of the General Assembly informed the members "that the statue of Roger Williams which is in the hands of Mr. Franklin Simmons; it is not yet finished, nor have I heard from the artist when it will be finished." Mr. Simmons was then at Rome. (January session, 1871, p. 13 of the Message.) At the next January session, the Governor's Message, 1872, p. 8, says: "During the past year the marble statue of Roger Williams ordered by the state has been received from Italy and placed in the hall designated by Congress to receive it. It was executed by Mr. Franklin Simmons, under a contract with the state, and has been pronounced a beautiful work. Although an ideal portrait, it possesses all the characteristics for which the Founder of the State is so famous." The Count Cavour is not mentioned; nor have I yet found the price paid for it.

For the first time in literature the trickery of the Cavour-Simmons-Williams work has been exposed.

That stuff called "Religion," played upon mankind for the last thirteen hundred years, will be —in use—wiped out of existence, and never hereafter tolerated. Just at present men who wish to preach are punching all men who wish to listen to lies no longer. The Aked affair, in San Francisco, at the First Congregational Church, is a fine illustration of what is coming. The Rev. Dr. Aked signed a statement that "sensational reporting started the nation wide controversy over his alleged heretical pronouncement regarding the miraculous birth of Christ, and that persons who cannot distinguish between the birth of a woman and the birth of her own son are not those to whom philosophical, theological or critical questions should be referred." The California clergyman of Congregational churches, joined in an order to Dr. Aked to resign his pastorate at once. But the members of the First Congregational Church in San Francisco, at once called a meeting and voted, 270 versus 19 members, that the resignation of Dr. Aked would not be accepted. All these things go to show that men nor women will no longer tolerate the preaching of things false to human reason. The learned scholar closed with this: "My critics themselves could not have broken into the front page of the daily newspapers with an axe. In itself the whole business is trivial. It is not big enough to be called a tempest. It is only a hurricane in a "demi-tasse." My learned friend, the Providence *Journal*, printed this last paragraph, but it played not with fact, but this Demi-tasse, means a temp st in a teapot.

It seems curious to read in the newspapers that Jack Rose, who was a witness in the Rosenthal murder trial in New York spoke yesterday afternoon before 1000 persons at the Y. M. C. A. meeting in North Attleboro. Otis Welch, chairman of the Sunday service committee of the Y. M. C. A., presided. Dr. Joseph B. Gerould, President of the Y. M. C. A., made a short address and prayer was offered by Rev. F. A. Junkins of Trinity Congregational Church.

"Jack" took for his subject the word "Humanology." Just what that word

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means I should like to have a man like Jack explain.

He talked on these three subjects: "Is there a cure for the underworld?" "What is the history of the gangsters and the gang leaders?" and "How did I become associated with the underworld?" He said:

"I say there is no cure for the underworld as it exists today. Men and women have tried it, but all have failed, and according to statistics there are more people in the underworld than ever before. The worst part of the underworld is the gangsters. To wipe out the gangs and their leaders is most essential. Criminals are not born, they are made. Gang leaders are generally deformed in body and are nearly always graduates of reform schools."

Speaking of the Rosenthal case, he said: "When I surrendered, I expected all the thugs and influence of the underworld to come to my support. As I sat day after day in the Tombs I realized that there is no such thing as friendship in the underworld, and that when the hour of death comes a man must stand alone."

Are you and I living in the "Underworld?" Is it a place where the Divine Law does not, or cannot reach; and is it true that "gangsters" cannot be handled by our American nation? The time has come to use the chopping block and the axe of the executioner brought into use. Here in Providence "boys" are "gangsters," robbing everybody every where. They have developed out of the recent incoming of ship loads of "hunanology" reaching here every week. Ambrose Kennedy, Rhode Island's first Third Representative in Congress, printed a speech, which had never been spoken, upholding absolutely free immigration, and Mayor Gainor and other men met here in Providence, at Fay's Hall, and made speeches. Mayor Gainer said he did not see why the inability to write certain sentences should bar a person, otherwise eligible, from entering this country, where he might obtain the advantagess denied him in his own country.

Ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin bitterly attacked the policies of the Wilson Administration regarding so-called "Big business." Mr. Spooner was the chief speaker at the forty-second annual dinner of the Silk Association of America at the Hotel Astor. More than 700 members and

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gnests of the association were present.

Mr. Spooner decried the agitation for free and unrestricted competition and exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, such competition is the death of trade and commerce. Every one of the great trusts,so often referred to, is built upon the graves of smaller, once prosperous concerns, which were done to death by free and unrestricted competition."

Mr. Spooner then referred to the five measures of the Wilson Administration regulating business, which commonly are called the "five brothers."

"Five brothers, I call them five pups," said the speaker amid laughter and applause. "If they are made into law what will be the situation? The business of the United States—yours and everybody else's—will be in a straightjacket. Business will be manacled. It can not be otherwise. It is of the utmost consequence to the people of the United States that industrial liberty,in its true sense, shall be accorded to the business of the United States."

If that stuff is not healthy handling of Woodrow Wilson's work, what is it? It is nothing but a pack of lies. Business work will have no such results under these laws.

Rhode Island is a state small in its boundaries; but in its history, it is great. Hence I have regarded it as a public misfortune, to us, when the Divine Law removes a man or a woman, whose brain is bright, and whose heart is right, from these historic lands, to other lands, not yet historic.

The Providence *Journal* of the 15th of February last informed me that a young friend of mine was about to leave Rhode Island, to dwell in the state of Minnesota, at the city of St. Paul. This young friend was Cyrus Perrin Brown; he was a child in the schools here with my own children, hence, I, too, learned the equipoise of his mind. Since his graduation from the schools his occupation has been with financial banks. He has been made Vice President of the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota. This position places my young friend in close financial connection with James J. Hill, now President of the Bank; and of the Great Northern and the Northwestern Pacific railway system, and in close connection with his son, Louis W. Hill. So great is the knowledge and the handling of railroads by James J. Hill that he has long been known as the "transcontinental railway mangnate" of this country. For

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years to come. Cyrus Perrin Brown, my young friend, will be in close connection with these men, and their first great work will be the bringing of the new Alaskan railroad terminus to St. Paul. Alaska could be made into 542 states of the size of Rhode Island.

As a child and fatherless, I was brought to Providence and sent adrift The brightest and best minds of men and women in all Rhode Island sought me, and did for me everything which they could do to help me. My dear young friend, you are about leaving a state whose commercial, mechanical and railway systems have been contemplated and completed, some fifty, and some two hundred years. No sooner will you reach these vast lands than every master mind now there will seek you and find you.

It was *Polonius* who sought *Laertes*, and laying his hand upon the shoulder of Laertes, said, "aboard, aboard, for shame sits on the shoulder of your soul and these few precepts in thy memory keep: Look thou at character and infix.

Give thy thoughts no tongue; nor any
unproportioned thought its act,
The friends thou hast and their adoption
tried,
Grapple them to thy soul, with hooks of
steel.
This above all—To thine own self be
true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Senator Munroe of Providence, in the Rhode Island General Assembly, wants inquiry made regarding state ownership of trolley lines. Why does not the Rhode Island general assembly, representing nobody legally but the people, apply the Eminent Domain to trolley lines. To all electrical users of streets; and to all gas lighting companies. The time has come to go at work upon lines of Human Rights.

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HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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The Dedication to Lady Vane, by Roger Williams, of the Book "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health", Exhibits in a New Light, the Character of a Great, and Good Man. So Wrote Francis Wayland, President of Brown University.

In the year 1909, the Preston & Rounds Company, published a beautifully printed historical volume bearing this title: "Sir Henry Vane, Jr., Governor of Massachusetts, and Friend of Roger Williams and Rhode Island," by Henry Melville King, Pastor Emeritus of the First Baptist Church of Providence.

Rhode Island historical literature concerning Roger Williams has been largely deficient in giving us this interesting material. The Reverend gentleman, Dr. King, has covered the ground well, and the first time it has been thus gathered. He has searched five biographies, to wit: Knowles' Gammell, Elton, Straus and Carpenter; three histories to wit: Arnold's, Weeden's and Richman's; also the letters of Roger Williams, V. 6, Narr. Club. But that which now gives me the greatest pleasure is this: On page 120, the learned clergyman has stated that Williams published at this time another purely religious book called "Experiments of Spiritual Life," which Lady Vane permitted him to dedicate to herself. The first religious book referred to by Dr. King was the "Bloody Tenents," (p. 119). It was printed in London in 1644. The "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health" was printed in London in 1652.

Roger Williams first knew Henry Vane in 1636. He was not a "Sir" at that time. His father died in 1654, when the son succeeded to the title. Roger Williams had been tried and banished from Massachusetts in 1634-5, and left that colony in 1636. Henry Vane was at that time twenty-four years old, and he was Governor of the Massachusetts colony. The next year Vane returned to England. In 1643-4 the people dwelling in the land which now forms Rhode Island, sent Roger Williams to London to obtain a charter. This charter Vane helped Williams to obtain (Knowles Memoirs Roger Williams, 1834, p. 198).

In 1652, Roger Williams and John Clark were sent to England to save the Colony of Providence Plantations from destruction by Coddington and Benedict Arnold. Sir Henry Vane helped them; "they had many opposers, but they found a steady and powerful friend in Sir Henry Vane" (Knowles Roger Williams Memoirs, p. 258). "If Vane encouraged the antinomians in New England, it cannot be said of him that he discouraged any other religious party or creed, for no man was ever more tolerant in religious matters" (Cunningham's Lives of Illustrious Englishmen, v. 2, p. 451). "It was not price nor money that could have purchased Rhode Island; it was obtained by love; by the love and favor which that honorable

gentleman, Sir Henry Vane, and myself (Williams) had with that great Sachem Mitantinomi; it was upon his exertions, aided by the honored name of Sir Henry Vane, that the grant of Rhode Island was first obtained." (Gammell's life of Roger Williams, pp. 100-101). "Under God, the sheet anchor of our ship is Sir Henry, who will do as the eye of God leads him; and he faithfully promised me that he would observe the motion of our New England business while I staid some ten weeks with his Lady in Lincoushire." (Letters of Roger Williams, Narragansett Club edition, V. 6, p. 255).

I must return a moment to the Reverend Doctor King's excellent book, which I first mentioned. "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, and their Preservation, in which the weakest child of God may get assurance of his Spiritual Life and Blessedness and the strongest may find proportionable discoveries of his Christian growth, and the means of it," by Roger Williams, of Providence, in New England, sm., 4to., London, printed in the second month, 1652. Reprinted by Sidney Smith Rider, in 4to., Providence, Rhode Island, twelfth month, 1863.

It was in the early springtime of 1862 that J. Hammond Trumbull came to my Book Shop from Hartford upon a matter of business, which he did not at first explain. He was the most profound scholar of the Pequot, Mohawk, Niantic and Narragansett Indian languages who has yet lived.

John Carter Brown was then living, and John R. Bartlett was his chief literary friend and co-operator. It was a strange fact that Mr. Brown had six copies of "A Key into the Language of America, or an Help to the Language of the Natives,' by Roger Williams, of Providence, in New England, London, printed by Gregory Dexter, 1643. The exchange was made i my Book Shop—not a word spoken; the books were pocketed. The desire of his (Trumbull's) life had been accomplished. It was to get a copy of the original edition of this In-

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dian Key. My friend Trumbull had obtained a copy of a book by Roger Williams which nobody then existing had been able to find, or to see. It was unique. A copy of the original edition of "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health," by Roger Williams. It is now beautifully bound and in the John Carter Brown Library.

I come now to the republication of a beautiful Epistle Dedicatoire.

To the truly Honorable the
Lady Vane the Younger.

Madam,

Your favorable, and Christian respects to me (both of former and latter date) your Godly and Christian Letters to me, so many thousand miles distant in America: And your many gracious Demonstrations of an humble and Christian Spirit breathing in you; are a three fold Cord which have drawn these lines into your presence.

While I have sometimes mused how to express a Christian gratitude, I am at last perswaded to crave your Ladyships acceptance of these poore Experiments of each true Christians personall union, and communion with the Father of Spirits.

It is true, I have been sometimes prest to engage in controversies, but I can really and uprightly say, my Witnes is on high, how harsh and doleful the touch of those strings are, especially, against such Worthies both in old and new-England, in whom I joyfully before the world acknowledge (in many heavenly respects) a lively character and Image of the Son of God. This broken piece, is a breath of a still and gentle voice, none but the God of this world, and the men of this world, can I lightly (at this turne) expect my opposites.

At other times I have been drawne to consider of the little flock of Jesus, his Army, his body, his building, that for these many hundred years have been scattered, routed and laid wast and desolate: At present, I onely examine who are the personall and particular Sheep of Jesus Christ, his Souldiers, his living materials, though scattered, divided, and not compos'd and ordered at their souls desire.

I confess (Madam) it was but a private and sudden discourse, sent in private to my poor Companion and Yoak-fellow, occasioned by a sudden sickness threatening death, into which, and from which it pleased the Lord most graciously to cast and raise her.

The forme and stile I know will seem to this resined age, too rude and barbarous: And the truth is, the most of it was penn'd and writ (so as seldom or never such discourses were) in the thickest of the naked Indians of America, in their very wild houses, and by their barbarous fires; when the Lord was pleased this last year (more than ordinarily) to dispose of my abode and travell amongst them. And yet, is the Language plaine? it is the liker Christs: Is the composure rude? such was his outward Beauty: Are the tryals (seemingly) too close? such is the two edged Sword of his most holy Spirit, which pierceth between the every Soul and Spirit, and bringeth thought into the obedience of Christ Jesus.

Amongst the many Crowns of mercy (Madam) which it hath pleased the Father of mercies to crowne your soul with, as David speaks of his, Psal. 103. there are two which justly challenge (and your Ladyship I know doth humbly acknowledge them) to be the fairest.

The first, That he himself most high, most holy, (who makes his common choice, the poor, Jam. 2. and chooseth few Lords, few Knights, few Ladies, (few wise, few noble, few mighty) hath freely chosen you Madam, in so gracious and blessed a measure, to desire to feare his Name,

A second, That for your dearest Companion and Guide in this vale of tears (amongst the famous Worthies of this age) he hath graciously guided you to such a blessed choice, of such an Husband on earth, who bears so bright an Image of your Husband in the Heavens, and in whose most holy and gracious hand, he hath been such a mercifull and faithfull Instrument, for both the freedoms both of the outward and inner man.

I doe humbly acknowledge (that upon an absolute account) all is mercy, and yet I am also humbly confident, that in a respect (as he graciously remembered his old friend Abraham, and tels us of a speciall love he bears the Jewes for Abrahams sake, even so, he hath graciously vouchsafed at this present an honorable remembrance to the NAMES of some of his more eminent former friends and witnesses.

How hath he crowned the memory of those his 2 zealous Servants in K. Henry the 8th. his days* with a most eminent and blessed succession of such names and spirits at this day? and in a gracious remembrance of his love to that blessed daughter and witnesse of his, the Lady Vane in Q. Maries dayes; how hath it pleased his wisedom and goodnesse, to remember and to honour that Name, both in your Ladyship and so many otherways, with so many loving kindnesses at this day?

My humble cry (Madam) to the Lord shall never cease, those all those your many obligations of both temporall and eternall mercies, may (like chaines of Adamant) draw and bind your precious Soul more and more to resolve (by his grace assisting) to make his name great, who hath made your so and so to love his Name, his Son, his Spirit, his Truth, his Children, that others at the Torch of your exemplary meekness and fear of God, may light and kindle theirs; That your Souls-eye more and more brightly may see him who is invisible, and may so experimentally resent those invisible and internal Honors, pleasures and profits that are in Him that

*Cromwel and Lambert.

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in comparison thereof the visible and worldly, may be accounted by you but dreams of shadows, &c. That your great desire may be a likenesse of so high and holy, and so dear a Saviour, and (as in other excellencies so) in that especially of a desire of saving others, your Children, Kindred, Servants, Friends, yea, Enemies: that neither the pleasing calme of prosperity, nor the dreadfull storms of changes, may quench or dampe that holy fire of your souls love (in Life and Death) to Him whom your Ladyship hath so much infinite cause to love, but never yet saw, in whom, and for ever

I desire to be

Your Honours unfeignedly faithfull.

R. W.

I asked Francis Wayland, then President of Brown University, to write an introduction to my edition of the Experiments. He did so. Here is his third paragraph. "The circumstances under which it was written, are peculiar. It seems that his wife, to whom he appears to have been tenderly attached, had been dangerously ill but was now recovering; during her sickness he (Roger Williams) had been from home laboring among the Indians." Here is what Williams said to Mrs. Vane. "I confess Madam, it was but a sudden and private discourse sent in private to my poor companion and Yoak-fellow, occasioned by a sudden sickness, threatening death—it pleased the Lord most graciously to cast and raise."

President Wayland failed to explain the meaning of Yoak-fellow. I must do it. Wright's Provincial Dictionary defines "Yoak-fellow" as a "Two Pail Milk Fellow." In the years preceding the word was written "Yoke" and meant a wife.

I mourn the death of a real friend, William Ames. He died on the 8th of March, 1914, in his 72nd year.

The Providence *Journal* gives me editorial consent to reproduce, for historical preservation, the following admirable paper concerning the departed:

"General William Ames is dead. To how many thousands of people will this announcement bring a sense of deep personal grief; how many will recall the loyal handclasp, the friendly, courteous

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presence, the boyish spirit, the figure of one who through all his long and active career was the embodiment of generosity, of good citizenship, of the joy of being!

The same passionate patriotism with which he threw himself, a college boy of nineteen, into the whirlpool of the Civil War, was equally his guide on the field of battle, in the quiet by-paths of his private life and in those places of public trust which his fellow citizens bestowed on him in later years.

Elsewhere in these columns may be read the full tale of those services to the nation and the state. They speak his character and ideals more eloquently character and ideals more eloquently than any word from any one.

Here was a man formed in the prodigality of Nature, a man of great heart, and sympathy, and understanding. Truly, the lifeless dust of such is living gold."

It is in its simplicity that rests the greatness of this unpretending paper. Never was there a finer setting forth of the greatest excellencies of the Human character; and the truthfulness that our dead friend possessed, being so well-known to all, under it; his admirable mental pow-

ers were never so well set forth

ers were never so clearly and so strongly set forth.

Here is an account of a man in Scotland who owns 83,600 acres of land—"Lord" Wimborne. He is just dead, and his son inherits the entire lands. *Nine such men would own all such lands* in Rhode Island.

London, Feb. 23.—Lord Wimborne died at Canford Sunday, following a long illness.

Ivor B. Guest was created the first Baron Wimborne in 1880. He was born at Dowlais in 1835. In 1868 he married Lady Spencer-Churchill, daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He was the father of five sons and four daughters. The former, like their father, were great lovers of the various forms of English sport, while the daughters attracted particular attenion because of their beauty.

Lord Wimborne held many important offices in Great Britain and was a member of many clubs. His estate is said to be one of the largest in England and contains 83,600 acres. His son, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, is his heir.

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Here is a Real man who says that government ownership is here. President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania railroad company issued a statement concerning the transportation problem, in which he says that government ownership of railroads is bound to come quickly if by continued legislation, government control is assumed without responsibility of management.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—*"Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,"* by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Tourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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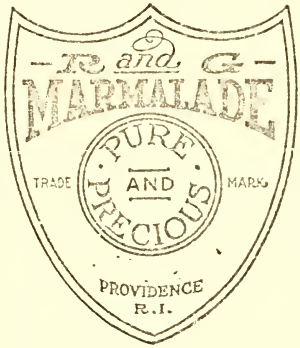

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The other day, in looking over an old map of New York State, I came across this name, Brainard's Bridge *Mail;* Nassau, a Town; Rensselaer, a County; New York, a State; then I saw a name Nassau Manufacturing company. This bridge was more than five hundred feet in length, covering the Kinderhook Creek, which flowed beneath it. The mill belonged to a man named Gershom Turner, who had bought four estates, of Stephen Van Rensselaer's debtors under the Van Rensselaer land outrages. One of these Turner estates was at the west end of the bridge; in that house Turner dwelt; and at the east end stood his mills for weaving cloth. At that end of the long bridge was a toll gate. I am sleeping, winter nights, under a beautiful blue bed-quilt woven in this Turner mill before 1813. There was a boy born in Turner's home in 1833; they named the boy Sidney S. Rider, the S. stood for Smith. So it was, my father was a Rider, but my grandfather was a Turner. All were of English descent; the Riders were originally "men of Kent." Moreover, my father was a man of brains, and he hunted up mine, or hunted to find whether I had any. George Clinton Rider was his name. He taught me to read, and speak a piece. I was five years old when I learned to speak, and did speak, this beautiful, and so celebrated, a poem. Here it is:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage;
And if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by.
Large streams from little fountains flow;
Tall oaks from little acorns grow;
And though I now am small and young,
Of judgment weak, and feeble tongue;
Yet all great, learned men, like me,
Once learned to read their A, B, C.
But why may not Columbia's soil
Rear men as great as Britain's Isle;
Exceed what Greece and Rome have done,
Or any land beneath the sun?
Mayn't Massachusetts boast as great
As any other sister State?
Or where's the town, go far or near,
That does not find a rival here?
Or, where's the boy, but three feet high,
Who's made improvements more than I?
These thoughts inspire my youthful mind
To be the greatest of mankind;
Great—not like Caesar, stained with blood,
But only great, as I am good.

This famous little poem was written by David Everett, a bright, and brilliant graduate of Dartmouth College of New Hampshire in 1795. In 1797, a man in Boston, Mass., published a book, under this title, "The Columbian Orator; containing a variety of original and selected pieces; with rules to improve youth in the art of eloquence. The man's name was Caleb Bingham. Of this edition of 1797, I have never seen a copy. But in 1810, Mr. Bingham published a new edition. In this edition he is described as keeping a bookstore on Cornhill, in Boston. On page 57 of this famous, and most excellent book you will find Mr. Everett's poem, which is printed in it. My father used this copy at Plainfield

Academy, then celebrated, in Connecticut. My father died on the second of January, 1843, at Pomfret, Connecticut, and this precious book became mine. It was from this excellent book that I first discovered Socrates and read for the first time what he said to the Athenians, "about God, and too much love for the body, or for other precarious things, like riches, and too little regard for the soul. I am convinced of the existence of God." (Columbian Orator, 1810, pp. 122-125.)

There is another thing in the book, which makes it of interest and value to us Rhode Islanders. Jonathan Maxcy was President of Rhode Island College in 1795. He preached a sermon on "The Existence of God, demonstrated from the works of creation." The entire discourse is printed in the book. At the end comes "The Dignity of Human Nature." It is an extract from an oration delivered by President Maxcy. These things are tempered to the finest minds in Rhode Island.

The "Journal" of May 12th gives us this interesting paper:

The petition asking the City of Newport to appropriate $11,610 for fuel, light, books of reference, free books and stationery, supplies, janitor service and incidentals for the three parochial schools of the city will be presented to the representative council at its meeting this evening.

The petition is that of the pastors of the three Catholic parishes of the city, together with the trustees of their respective churches, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and St. Augustine's.

If this petition reaches the discussion stage on the floor of the council there is every possibility of a bitter fight, with the question of creed as the chief issue.

The matter was before the finance committee, but it has been referred to the council without any recommendation, and it has created considerable agitation throughout the city. It has been the subject of at least one sermon, and the topic of

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many communications both for and against the petition.

Although the school petition will doubtless be the most widely discussed matter before the council, the main business is the action to be taken on the report of the finance committee, which will submit the tentative budget made up for the council, and calling in its present form for appropriations amounting to a little over $814,000.

There are other things on the docket also, and from the present outlook it would seem impossible for the council to clear up all the business in one night, unless the members stick to it until early morning.

The Westerly "Sun," May 13th, gives us this:

UP TO ASSEMBLY

Council not to Decide Parochial Request at Newport.
(Special to The Sun.)

Newport, March 13.—When the proposition to grant the parochial schools of the city $11,610 of the city's money for the support of the Catholic schools was brought up last evening before the representative council it was laid upon the table, following the reading of an opinion by City Solicitor Jeremiah A. Sullivan that the proposition was not in the jurisdiction of the council and that action would have to be taken by the general assembly.

Both sides had lined up for a bitter fight at the meeting and the decision of the city solicitor is believed to have relieved one of the most tense situations ever faced by the council, if only for a time. The supporters of the proposition have indicated their intention to take the matter to the legislature.

On the 29th of May, 1790, this article: 1. In addition to the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the people and became a part of the Constitution:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an enactment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peacibly to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievance."

If Congress cannot order a tax levied upon "Protestants" to turn over to Priests, to be used in Roman Catholic schools, to propagate the religion of the Vatican, how can the General Assembly of Rhode Island do it?

Here is a fresh illustration of the work of Gas Companies all over this country, which are swindling money away from the people.

The Brooklyn Gas Company of New York has agreed voluntarily to the suggestion of the Public Service Commission that it should write off $428,428 of its excess capitalization and amortize $250,000 of this by the provision of a special fund. This was hailed yesterday as a great victory by the commission, for, although the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company is a comparatively small concern, its action, it was said, showed how the principles which the commission has been preaching had begun to bear fruit.

The affairs of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company first came before the commission three years ago, when complaints were made that its rate of $1.05 a 1,000 feet for gas was excessive. This complaint was dismissed, but when it was renewed a year later the commission ordered a complete investigation of the company and found that the valuation of its property was $450,000 too high. The commission thereupon reduced the price of gas to 95 cents a 1,000 feet.

Here is a dispatch, which shows the drift of things religious:

EMPEROR WILLIAM QUOTED AS STRONGLY ANTI-CATHOLIC.

Letters Said to Have Been Among Papers of Late Cardinal.
(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 20.—An alleged letter from Emperor William, in which he is said to have expressed strong anti-Catholic views, is attracting much attention in the press.

The letter is understood to have been written by His Majesty to the Landgravine of Hesse, who was a Princess of Prussia and was converted to the Catholic faith on Oct. 9, 1901.

The Volksfreund of Aix-La-Chapelle, a Catholic newspaper, declares the letter contains the phrase: "I hate the religion which you have adopted."

The letter is said to have been found among the papers of the late Cardinal Kopp.

Among the first settlers here in Providence, came Gregory Dexter. He was an educated and intelligent man. In the "Early Record," volume 2, p. 19, the name is printed Grigory, again Grigogory.

Can Boards of Commission, or Boards of Control, change the form of State Governments regarding the people. Never! The people of the United States can alone change the form of State Government.

The Pope of Rome has now a gang of Priests at work tinkering a Bible for Vatican uses in squeezing money from the people. Does the Pope of the Roman Catholics represent God here on earth—or does Seigel represent God in Boston or in New York.

If my Soul is immortal it will be active after my death; but in case it has no action after my death I shall never know that I am dead. When men lie like the very Devil about religion, just to rob the people of money, is he, the "Pope", any safer is the

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hereafter than I am, who sits, or stands absolutely upon Bed Rock Truth?

It has long been my purpose to discuss the "Retiring Message of Mayor Patrick J. McCarthy;" but it needs a more carefully studied examination. It was delivered 31st December, 1908, the day of his retirement from office. The incoming mayor was Hon. Henry Fletcher. Instead of sending it to the printer, as had been the case always with Republican mayors, it went to the attic or cellar; at any rate, out of sight. It needs a little handling in Book Notes, and it shall have it.

A shop keeper having five different prices for eggs has this name on one end of the row, "nearby;" and the "dirty eggs" on the other end. If his eggs are dirty, why not wash them? "Nearby" is a name given to eggs from Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Does this shop keeper mean to fool the people?

Somner of Gavelkind, both Name and Thing, 1660.

A Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the true Etymologie and Derivation of the one; the nature, antiquity, and original of the other. With sundry emergent observations, both pleasant and profitable to be known to Kentish-men and others, especially such as are studious either of the ancient custome, or the Common Law of this Kingdome, by a well-willer to both, William Somner. 4 to, pp. 216, beside the "Index of the principal contents," London 1660. The binding is the original, old black caltskin. At the word Finis is this: "I have perused this learned treatise of Gavelkynd and judge it very fit to be published. April 7, 1647. Jos. Armachanne." But it was not published until 1660. This copy has the autograph of the Earl of Aylesford, and the book plate (ex libris) of Chris Oakley of Chislehurst. ..10.00

William Somner was born at Canterbury in Kent, England, in 1598. He was clerk to his father, who was Registrar of the court in Canterbury Cathedral. Subsequently he was given preferred office in the Ecclesiastical Courts by Archbishop Laud. He was much given to philological studies, as this book will show; and he was a beneficiary of the ecclesiastic powers. He himself relates in his preface to this book that it was written in the interest of those "who had good affection unto monarchy, in the State; and unto Prelacy, in the Church." Again, he declares himself to be one of those "depending upon the Hierarchy to keep them, and theirs." He describes himself as an "exauctorated Register, one among the many objects of your (Bishop Warner of Rochester) beneficence and charity." (Dedi-

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cation to Somner's Treatise on Gavelkind). The word exauctorated meant at that time deprived or dismissed from service for some cause. This cause was doubtless his standing for the King and the State Church. The time was the death of Charles the First.

BOOKS ON THE ROMAN LAW
For sale by Sidney S. Rider.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* with the successive writers Muhlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollstandiges, Sach and Gestz-Register,* (indexes) in four vols., the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. $35.00

Pandectae Justinianeae in novum ordinem Digestae; cum legibus codecis et novellis, quae Jus Pandectarum confirmant, explicant aut abrogant Lugduni, (London) 1782, 3 vols., folio, half calf. Best edition, known as Robert J. Pothier's. $25.00

The revival of *Book Notes* is a matter of congratulation. It is a little eight page leaflet, fortnightly, at fifty cents a year, returning in any given number, we venture to predict, the whole price of the subscription.—*The Nation.*

Book Notes is a small but most valuable literary journal. Mr. Rider always puts things tersely, and so clearly that no one can fail to see the point.—*Newport (R. I.) Daily News.*

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.00
For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

The Perambulation of Kent. Containing the description, history, and customs of that county (England) written by William Lambard of Lincoln's Inn. corrected and enlarged. To which is added the Charters, Laws, and Privileges, of the Cinque Ports, never before printed. London, 1656, half calf, upwards of 700 pages. $9.50

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

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The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 140 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—"*Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,*" by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Tourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland.

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHARTER OF RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE, NOW BROWN UNIVERSITY.

This question has been sent to me—"Why was the College Charter passed in March 1764, not signed by the Governor until October, 1765?"

First I will make notes in order.

There was printed in the "Providence Journal," March 1st, 1914, some fragments of a document called "Three pages of the original charter as granted by the General Assembly." This facsimile in in places illegible. This document never became the charter. It was a draft for a charter, but it never became one. It was written by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, then living at Newport. When the business came to be considered, at a succeeding session, the document could not be found—it had been stolen. Some years later it was sent to the Secretary of State's Office, and it was printed by John R. Bartlett in the sixth volume of the Rhode Island Colonial Records (in 1861) pp. 385-391. The document was not printed in the original publication of the Acts and Resolves in 1764. As printed by Bartlett, in the Colonial Record of 1861, it is called "Incorporation of Brown University."

The late Reuben A Guild, librarian of Brown University, published three books in which he handled the subject: 1st, of "Manning and Brown University," 1864; again "History of Brown University, with illustrative documents." 1867; again "Early History of Brown University, including the Life, Times and Correspondence of President Manning," 1756-1791, published 1897. There are great differences in their books concerning the charter work of 1763, 1764 and 1765. Manning was a Presbyterian. Practically he founded a Baptist College. This clause appears on page 481 of Guild's "Manning and Brown." "Instead of eight, or a majority of Congregationalists (or Presbyterians) in the branch of fellowships according to the original agreement, they have inserted eight Baptists, thus assuring a majority of almost two-thirds in both branches, thereby absorbing the whole power and government of the College, and thus by the commutability of the members make it a party college, more explicitly and effectually than any college upon the continent."

This statement is attributed by Mr. Guild to the Rev. Dr. Stiles. The idea of a College in Rhode Island arose in the Presbyterian Association of Philadelphia. These men sent James Manning to Newport, in a ship bound for Halifax. He was to see and discuss the founding of a college in Rhode Island with leading men. The Philadelphia men agreed to the scheme and had Stiles draw the charter.

This draft did not satisfy the Baptists, and a new draft was made in February, 1764 (Manning and Brown, p. 65.) It was a two year job to frame

a charter, and find suitable men to work it

Mr. Guild, in his "History of Brown University," pages 133 to 139, reproduces the charter as finally signed by the Governor, Samuel Ward. Nearly four years had been passed in trying to find trusty men who were Baptists and who could be made "Trustees and Fellows." In this last document the General Assembly gave the people "twelve months" to find the men. Here is the clause, from the Charter signed by Samuel Ward, October 24, 1765. Two lists of men were given. Then followed this result.

"Such, or so many of them (the men who entered into membership within a twelve-months from the date hereof) accept of this trust and qualify themselves as hereinafter directed, and their successors, shall be forever hereafter one body corporate and politic, in fact, and name to be known in law by the name Trustees and Fellows of the College or University in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, in New England, in America) the Trustees and Fellows at any time hereafter giving such more particular name to the College in honor of the greatest and most distinguished benefactor or otherwise as they shall think proper."

It took a year and seven months before the Governor could sign the Charter. It was sealed and signed in the 24th October, 1765, by Governor Samuel Ward, in the fifth year of the reign of George the Third, by the Grace of God.

Until Gov. Ward signed the charter, it had no legal existence; this he did on the the 24th of October, 1765; that was its birthday; its 150th anniversary would seem to be the 24th October, 1915.

Any one wishing more to read about the early Rhode Island settlers and their religions are referred to the Church History of New England with a particular history of the Baptist church in the Five States of New England, by Issac Backus, vol. 3 Boston, 1796, pages 47, 49, and especially pages 222, 223, 224, 225, etc. There are four copies on College Hill; one in

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Brown University library, one in the R. I. Historical Society Library, one in the Sidney S. Rider collections on Rhode Island History; and one in the John Carter Brown Library.

The Corporation, under the Charter of October, 1765, consisted of the College at Providence, which consists of twelve Fellows; and thirty-six Trustees; the Fellows as a learned factor have the power of conferring degrees; but in other affairs is governed by both branches. The President is always a baptist, and so are seven of the Fellows, while the other four may be chosen out of any other denomination. This arrangement has given control from the start. (Backus Church History, v. 3, p. 223.)

Newspapers in this country are after money. The "Rich" only have it; and so the newspapers all, or practically all, uphold the Rich. This is no longer a Government of the People, for the People, by the People, as Abraham Lincoln told us that it had been, and then was. Here is a clipping from the "Philadelphia Ledger," published about March 22, last, or about that time.

"STOP HARRYING THE INNOCENT.

"Trade and business are filing their answer to President Wilson. From one end of the land to the other commercial bodies are rising in protest against any more anaemic-drained and restrictive legislation.

"No demand has come from anywhere for more trade-killing laws, except from the mouths of cheap demagogues, who expect to make votes by it. On the contrary, there is in all parts of the country a desire for industrial peace. From every section comes a cry for financial repose.

"As a vote getting game, the assaults on business should be played out. Such assaults no longer appeal to the laborer, tens of thousands of whom are idle on account of them.

"There is no crime committed by business or in the name of business that cannot be punished in existing courts under existing law. If the Government knows of any guilt, let it send the guilty to jail, but to do that it is not necessary to harry the whole country with elaborate and foolish legislation.

"The trades bodies that are fighting these "Five Brothers" bills have behind them the sanity and reason of the country."

The "innocent" are the Steel Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, the Beef Trust, and the "Morgan Money Trust," and the Anthracite Coal Trust—and the worst of all, the Newspaper Trust. All their innocence has got to be destroyed. I can remember the fact that only once newspapers in this country assaulted Human Slavery, and was out against the newspaper, and slave dealers in a single day, Jan 1, 1863. The People will handle these questions again—once forever.

The Boston Sunday Post of the 22nd of March last, contained the following paragraphs on Health, said to have been spoken by Dr. C. V. Chapin, the Superintendent of Health, at Harvard. Here it is:

WHAT IS TRUE, THEN?

If he is correctly quoted, Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of health at Providence, made a remarkable statement when he told a class at the Harvard Medical School the other day that "there is no evidence that quinine cures malaria; that pollution of a water supply is a cause of typhoid; that the typhoid germ is the cause of typhoid; that vaccination prevents smallpox; that antitoxin has decreased diphtheria to a great extent."

If there is no evidence of any of those things, then there is no evidence that medicine has ever done anything, that science has proven anything, that preventive measures

are worth anything or that there is any good in the materia medica.

If we were to accept that reported verdict of a physician, we would, to be consistent, discharge all our boards of health and let our water supplies come from where they might. But we are not likely to accept it.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY OF THE END OF THE WORLD IN 1881.

"Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Around the world thoughts will fly
In a twinkling of an eye.
Water yet shall more wonder do;
Now strange, yet shall it be true,
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of a tree.
Through hills men shall ride
And no horse, nor ass, be at their side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float,
And carry as easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and bound
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do.
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world unto an end shall come.
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

This was printed in the American newspapers, while the scare of people was so acute, between the years 1842 and 1862 about 'the end of the world." Of course it was by a fool, or a fraud "Mother Shipton" was not then alive. She was a character in ancient English literature in 1641 in truth before, for it was in that year that a book was printed in London, England, about the death of Cardinal Woolsey and others, all prophesies of Mother Shipton.

The Congress of these United States has got to stop enacting laws enabling "Rich" men to rob working men and women of every dollar they can earn, on everything the poor can eat, drink or wear.

Rockefeller, Jr., will not yield to union methods—union methods must be used only by directors or stockholders in

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corporations. The people will presently make "corps" of corporations.

The idea that a dry goods shop, or any other kind of a retail shop, should start a savings bank where fools may be seduced to depositing sums of money utterly devoid of obedience to any law, seems incredibable. Yet it was so, and here is the latest dispatch:

"New York, March 22:—Inventories made public indicate that the depositors of Siegel & Co., bankers, cannot get more than about 15 cents on the dollar. They may get considerably less than even that."

There is but one God, and thousands upon thousands of religions, every one of which came from the Roman Catholic Church, and every one is as false as Hell.

David Lloyd George, at the head of the Exchequer of England, made a speech in England on March 21st, at which he said these things:

"The country is confronted with the gravest issue in the history of democratic government since the days of the Stuarts

"Representative government in this land is at stake.

"I am here on behalf of the government to say we mean to confront this defiance of popular liberties with resolute and unwavering determination, whatever the hazard may be.

"We are not fighting about Ulster or about home rule. We are fighting for all that is essential to the civil liberty of this land.

"Liberalism will not flinch one inch before the insolent plague of Toryism."

Mr. George charged the Tories with "fighting the battle of British oligarchy with an Orange army." Referring to the possible use of force

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in setting up "a great free and self-governing Parliament in Ireland."

There can be but one end coming and that end is Destruction of all Peers and their political work.

BOOKS ON THE ROMAN LAW
For sale by Sidney S. Rider.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlanterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* with the successive writers Muhlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollstindiges, Sach and Gestz-Register,* (indexes) in four vols., the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. $35.00

Pandectae Justinianeae in novum ordinem Digestae; cum legibus codecis et novellis, quae Jus Pandectarum confirmant, explicant aut abrogant Lugduni, (London) 1782, 3 vols., folio, half calf. Best edition, known as Robert J. Pothier's. $25.00

The revival of *Book Notes* is a matter of congratulation. It is a little eight page leaflet, fortnightly, at fifty cents a year, returning in any given number, we venture to predict, the whole price of the subscription.—*The Nation.*

Book Notes is a small but most valuable literary journal. Mr. Rider always puts things tersely and so clearly that no one can fail to see the point.—*Newport (R. I.) Daily News.*

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo. bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50
For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

The Perambulation of Kent. Containing the description, history, and customs of that county (England) written by William Lambard of Lincoln's Inn, corrected and enlarged. To which is added the Charters, Laws, and Privileges, of the Cinque Ports, never before printed. London, 1656, half calf, upwards of 700 pages. $9.50

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

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The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—"*Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,*" by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Tourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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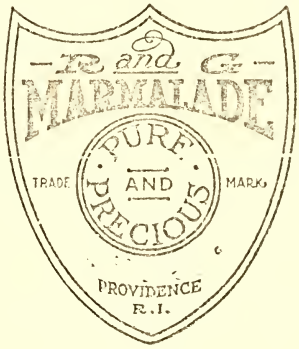

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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A CURIOUS CURRENCY DEVELOPED SOON AFTER THE BREAKING OUT OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR. A COIN, LOOKING LIKE A PENNY, OR LIKE A CENT, WAS COINED IN MANY STATES.

It was in 1862 that the making and circulating began. I saved forty-six specimens—six of which were coined for men here in Providence. I saved an historical account written soon after the coming of the end, which I will reprint, and which few have ever read. It is extremely interesting.

"Among the many curious products of our currency and the methods of the Government in times of stress, none is more interesting than the metal tokens used in place of cents during a part of the Civil War. Issued by private firms and individuals to fill a gap created in the currency by the disappearance of the pennies so essential in the conduct of business, and intended to do away with the use of postage stamps, both alone and in metal cases, first resorted to as a means of overcoming the trouble, they are interesting and curious souvenirs. They compose, with the Jackson tokens issued during the controversy of Jackson and his "Kitchen Cabinet," with the second United States Bank, reminiscences of an era in American history.

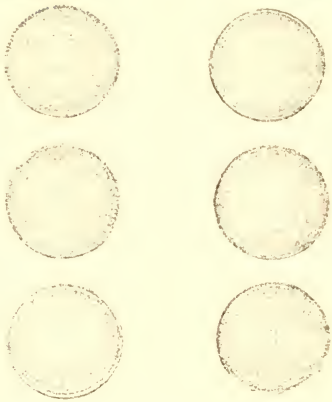
"Some were cast in the Government mint, and others at the private mints. Their makers were not compelled to have them cast by the Government, and as a consequence, the work on the dies varies from good to poor. Frank L. Gay of this city is one of the few who cast them in anything besides the prevailing copper, the Gay tokens being found in pewter and an alloy seemingly composed in part of brass. They are curious tokens of a peculiar period in our much troubled currency, taking place with the "shinplasters," or paper fractional currency whose place in the payment of small amounts by mail is now so largely taken by postage stamps and the cheap money orders.

"While children today sent to the grocery store after small articles may lose the change, as children always have done, and always will do, they cannot lose it through having it stick together in such manner as to become useless, as was the case at times in the Civil War. Pennies were scarce in '62, '63 and '64, so scarce, in fact, that all sorts of substitutes were employed for small change. Postage stamps were used, both as sold by the Government and in metal and isinglass cases. And later private pennies were issued. These were little more than tokens, really, never recognized by the Government, but acquiesced in as necessary.

Many of these old pennies or tokens are in the collections of numismatists and are interesting relics or reminders of the great conflict

They were issued in most of the States where pennies were then used. Many States had none, for the reason that nothing smaller than the nickel circulated there, as is still the case in some of the Western States. The Omaha Exposition has, among other things, introduced the copper cent into some of the States of the West where the five-cent piece has always been the unit of the smallest value.

"During the dark days of the Civil War, the nation was troubled by a scarcity of currency, and, in common with other coins, pennies almost disappeared from circulation. The scarcity was so pronounced that merchants made the prices of their commodities so as to avoid giving such small change, if possible. Then some bright genius conceived the idea of using the small values of postage stamps to make up small change. The idea grew and spread, and was generally taken up. Where a cent or two in change was required, the storekeeper oftentimes handed out postage stamps of that denomination, or perhaps a strip of them of the value demanded.



The three-cent stamp, with the one and the five and 10-cent, made good small change. The great trouble with the stamps was their liability to stick together, their flimsy character, and the fact that they soon wore out and became dirty and useless. In short their utter inadaptability to the purpose intended, except in the smaller details, was soon recognized, and it seemed that the

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usefulness of the postage stamp as a medium of small change, was at an end.

"And then a Yankee came forward with a scheme for covering the stamp with a case. The back was made of tin, on which the advertisement of the merchant putting the stamps into circulation was embossed, while the face was of isinglass, fitting into the back in such manner that the stamp was held securely and without possibility of injury, except, perhaps, by soaking. In these cases the stamps were placed, and so for a time retained their usefulness and were still mediums of exchange. Thousands and tens of thousands of stamps were sent out in cases by firms and individuals in this manner and seem to have been regarded by the merchants of the time as satisfactory advertisements. The case was patented by J. Gault, in 1862.

(The second part of this article will appear in the next issue.)

BOOK FRAUDS.

Here is a clipping from the Springfield Republican on the same subject. Both are admirable. I have placed them where their truths will reach posterity.

"It is refreshing to be able to report that the three "de luxe" book agents who have been on trial in Boston are found guilty by the superior court, and face sentences varying from a minimum of two years to a maximum of eight years. Stay of sentence has been granted by the court, pending hearing on exceptions, but one of the men is ready to begin serving sentence at once, and there is little doubt that the other two will in due course be forced to join him. These men obtained more than $100,000 from wealthy women by fraudulent representations. This very mean kind of swindling has been much practiced, and it is good to see persons engaged in it literally brought to book. There is scarcely any realm in which it is easier to impose upon the unsophisticated, and the victims chosen for such operations are generally of a rather defenseless kind, women preferred. There is the largest field for misrepresentation in setting forth the value of particular editions of books, as the initiated know. Those who are without expert knowledge should be wary of buying, for there is little satisfaction in a court verdict after one's money has been lost."

THE HISTORICAL SERVICES OF SAMUEL KNOWLES OF SOUTH KINGSTON, TO RHODE ISLAND DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, 1776-1780.

Years ago there fell one day a book into my hands which aroused my curiosity. This was its title, or, rather, a small part of its title, "An Apology for the True Christian Divinity as the same is Held Forth and Preached by the People called in scorn Quakers," written in Latin and English, by Robert Barclay. The date of the edition is 1736, and printed in England. Of course I knew the book well, but there were things about this copy which awakened my curiosity. One thing was an autograph of Robert Butcher, 1766; a name familiar in early English literature. But it was this which set me a thinking: "Boght in Oxford Road —Samuel Knowles, 2-6d., American Loyalist, 1787. Good grace herein contained a benefit too those who are garid." After much research I discovered that Samuel Knowles was a Rhode Island citizen in the years before the "Revolution" of 1776 burst upon us, and I at last learned what Knowles did. I am going to give points in his history which have never yet been told and which are of great historic value. In October, 1777, Samuel Knowles

and three other men, to wit, George Sweet, Jr., Ezekiel Tripp and Ichabod Mosier were reported to the General Assembly, had concealed themselves and could not be arrested. They had been accused of having altered and passed counterfeit money—paper bills of money issued at the time by the General Government, and by the State Government of Rhode Island. The four men owned estates in South Kingstown. The owners had secreted themselves; the Colony of Rhode Island seized their houses and sold them all. Samuel Knowles had secretly fled to Newport and entered into secret work for the British, leading the British forces upon the homes of his neighbors. Their homes were burned, their fields devasted, and themselves carried into captivity. "Voluntarily and wickedly, Knowles fled from this State and joined the enemies of the United States. Dwellings were burned, and Knowles, by his own confession, was on board the fleet that burned the houses in North Kingston." (Acts and Resolves, Oct. 17. 1783, p. 35.) The next year (1779) a General Assembly Committee reported that there were due to the Overseer of the Poor of the Town of South Kingston £151, 10, 0 for the support of a bastard child born of the body of Sarah Mumford, which child the said Knowles was charged with begetting. This sum was paid out of the estate (Acts and Res., Oct. 1779, pp. 17, 18). Mr. Knowles was banished from the State of Rhode Island for that crime aggrevated by the additional fact that he had joined the enemy and actually guided a raiding force upon his neighbors.

For this offence he was to be hanged if ever found in Rhode Island, without benefit of clergy (see Acts and Res., Oct. 1783, p. 35). He left the country for England where he lived several years, continually endeavoring to obtain permission to return. In England he was reduced by commercial disaster to pecuniary ruin. Finally the General Assembly authorized his return (see Acts and Res., Feby. 1791, p. 17).

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A number of respectable inhabitants presented a petition to the General Assembly and represented to the Assembly that Samuel Knowles of Richmond, who is under sentence of banishment for joining the British garrison at Newport in the time of the late war, is very desirous of being restored to his country." (Acts and Resolves, Feb., 1791, p. 17.)

This man, Samuel Knowles, was a blood relative of Joseph Knowles; both developed into existence in South Kingstown. Joseph Knowles published the Providence Daily Journal during the "War Against Dorr," suppressing the truth concerning Mr. Dorr's work, or lying like the very Devil himself. Joseph Knowles' printing office made all the lottery tickets, 1840-1844, then used. Prof. William Goddard did admirable work against that business. But the Journal was in it (R. I. Hist. Tract Sec., series No. 3, p.viii).

"PEACH BLOOM"

By NORTHROP MORSE

A powerful new American play in four acts, dealing with the question of commercialized vice, and of the White Slave Traffic now covering the great cities of this country.

There came recently to me, for notice in Book Notes, a beautifully printed book entitled "PEACH BLOOM," an Original Play in four acts, by Northrop Morse, 12 mo., New York City, 1913. At first I took little notice of it, but at last I had to sit down to learn what it was. It is practically the story of a young girl enticed into the grip of a White Slaver.

My experience with, or knowledge of, or about, the work of White Slavery has been absolutely nothing —now I know it. It is largely the work of women upon men, assisted by men. It is a story of admirable work in one history of a case of the Social Evil; the purpose of the writer being to arouse parents and guardians to note some of the perils that girls encounter through ignorance. Study the case of Hildegarde, one of the heroines in this play, and your mind will reach the Planet Venus.

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TRUST DEPARTMENT—Authorized to accept Trusts. Is a legal depositary for trust funds. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Corporations.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked is an English clergyman, now living in San Francisco. Unlike most clergymen, he has in his head a brain open to Human Reason in Religious work, and talk. Here is a clipping, too short, but admirably strong.

"'Peach Bloom" is a play with tremendous grip and power in it. The situations are dramatically conceived and as dramatically portrayed. The characters are real, the conversations vital, the interest intense and sustained . . . No element of human interest is missing. The action moves along with the inevitability of great drama."

Its brevity will fix it in every intelligent reader's mind

Here in Providence we have for weeks seen great placards attached to ends of Street Railway cars by Churches advertising Church Meetings on the following Sundays: "KEEP GOING TO CHURCH—GO EVERY SUNDAY — THE CHURCH NEEDS YOU." It was positively disgusting to see these "playcards" on the cars. Consider the sheer folly. What does the Church need of you, or of me? It is the utter falsity of Religion, as handled for centuries that has emptied the Churches. The "necessity" of a Church of God, is a Play Card, on the butt end of street cars. Such work is positively scandalous. It ought to be stopped and men are now growing who will end it.

Of what value to the poor people are the Laws—not the slightest value—nor are the Courts.

Every lawsuit has two ends—the first is to obtain justice—the last end is to escape justice.

I don't envy a lawyer who enters Court to hide the rascality of his client's work, who is seeking to escape justice.

The streets in cities are for the private use of the People in travel. When the City Corporations sublet these streets for Gas Companies use; or for Telephone use; or for Electric Light use; or for Street Cars—it is neither more nor less than Highway robbery, for all the money paid by these companies is changed right over upon the people.

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Three generations of men have passed from Rhode Island since the soul of Henry Wheaton took its flight from Rhode Island. In legal matters and in historical acuteness his superior mentally never existed. A gravestone twelve inches, or so, in height rests at the head of his grave at Swan Point. Let us subscribe a proper monument for this, one of the greatest among Rhode Island men.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—*"Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,"* by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

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The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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A CURIOUS CURRENCY DEVELOPED SOON AFTER THE BREAKING OUT OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR. A COIN, LOOKING LIKE A PENNY, OR LIKE A CENT, WAS COINED IN MANY STATES.

SECOND CHAPTER.

I have inserted in this second part of the currency article, a brief account of the account with obverse and reverse illustration of Feuchtwanger's cent of 1837-1840. This in explanation, and now I continue:

"But even the metal cased stamps were replaced after a time, and the copper cent tokens came in instead. There were almost as many designs of these as there were men putting them out, although a few seemed to be more popular than the others, and the one known as the 'Army and Navy' was the most popular of all.

"This had on the face the words, 'Army and Navy,' enclosed in a double wreath composed of an oak branch on one side and an olive branch on the other, gathered at the bottom behind two crossed cavelry sabres, on which a foul anchor rested. On the other side of the cent was the inscription, 'The Federal Union; it Must and Shall be Preserved,' the words being in a circle, of which the first part of the inscription formed half and a row of 13 stars the other half. This was often used by individuals, whose advertisement or business card replaced the patriotic utterance on the back.

"There were several variations in the Army and Navy pennies, in the wreaths, the crossed anchors or other small details, not easily noticed. The usual style had, as has been said, crossed sabres with a foul anchor above, and a wreath composed of olive on one side and oak on the other. Another variety had crossed anchors over a sabre, while another had the army and navy on the reverse instead of the obverse, the face of the coin having a woman's head crowned with a liberty cap, surrounded by 13 stars in a circle, in which the date, 1865, was also placed.

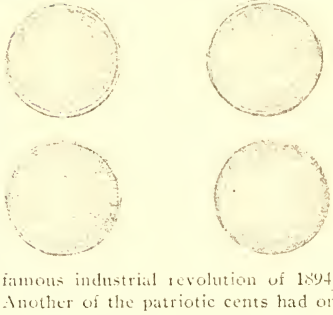
"Another head faced the right, the one just mentioned having faced the left, and was also crowned with a Liberty cap. The date of this was 1864. This was surrounded by a circle of 13 stars. On the back was the motto 'Our Army,' enclosed in a wreath. Another variety had the usual Indian head, surrounded by the 13 stars and with the date, 1863. On the back of the coin are the words 'One Cent,' inside a double wreath.

"This is more rare than the coin similar to this in all respects, except in having the word 'Not' inserted above the 'One Cent.' For this reason many of the last mentioned coins bear evidences of an attempt to erase the word 'Not,' which from its situation and its size on the coin, was manifestly inserted after the die had been finished.

"In common with the merchants of other cities, the dealers of Providence issued these tokens in larger or smaller numbers. The one most commonly seen now was made for Frank L. Gay, bookseller and stationer, the predecessor of Perrin & Davis in the bookstore located for years on Westminster street and now at the corner of Weybosset and Union streets.

"These tokens were made of several metals, copper being the most common, and resemble the ordinary copper cent in size, and, in some cases, in general appearance. The Gay cents had this inscription, 'Good for one cent. 1863. Redeemed.' On the opposite side of the cent was this advertisement: 'Frank L. Gay, bookseller & stationer. Prov. R. I. 140 Westminster street.'

"One variety had the Indian head of the face, with the date at the bottom and a row of stars above, while the usual business card occupied the reverse. One of the men putting out this type of cent was P. G. Albright, wholesale and retail grocer, Massillon, Ohio, the home of Coxey, of the



famous industrial revolution of 1894. Another of the patriotic cents had on the face the flag of freedom, with the words 'The Flag of Our Union,' and the date 1863 below. On the reverse was the famous utterance of Dix: 'If anybody attempts to tear it down, shoot him on the spot,' with the name of the author of the quotation in the centre of a circle.

"Still another had a statue of Washington on the face, with the motto, 'First in War, First in Peace,' underneath. On the reverse was the motto, 'Union Forever,' with a shield surrounded by a wreath. One cast in 1863 had a vignette of Washing-

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ton, surrounded with a wreath of stars on the edge. That this was made in New York was shown by the name of that city on the back, within a wreath. These last cents were not so common as the Army and Navy cents, and all the tokens are quoted at different prices, ranging from five up, by collectors.

"One of the pennies in the collection of Alfred Dawson of the Merchants National Bank, who, in addition to being prominent as a philatelist also has a considerable collection of curious coins, has the State seal of Pennsylvania on the face, above the date, 1863. At the bottom of the coin is the word Philadelphia, while the border is composed of 13 stars. On the back is a lyre, above the card of the North Military Hall, 532 N. 3rd street. F. & L. Ladner.

"Another has the ward Union, in the centre, surrounded by a wreath. On the back is the card of H. C. Lefevre, pro. Empire Saloon, N. 49½ North Main street. This is inside a border of 13 stars, with the date, 1864, at the bottom. A local penny was issued by the Arcade House, 62 Broad street, Providence, R. I., as the inscription on the face says. On the back is 'H. Dobson, Union, 1864,' with a wreath at the bottom. The Arcade House was in the block at the corner of Weybosset and Orange streets and was a famous stopping place for stages.

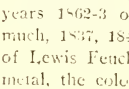
"One of the most elaborate advertisements on coins was issued by B. W. Titus, whose penny locates him at E. State street, Trenton, N. J., and whose business card, on the back of the coin, informs the public that he had Dry Goods, Oil Cloths, Carpets, etc. One that is apparently a penny like the rest, but with an inscription not so easily understood, has on the face a vignette of a rooster in full action, with the name, Hermanos Munoz, Montalban. On the other side is Vale ¼ and the date, 1864, in the usual wreath.

"About that time the Hussey Post in New York city was doing even better work with some of the mails than the Government. It was but natural that this concern should get out pennies, so we find one with a vignette of an old-fashioned steam engine on the front, surrounded by the inscription. 'Hussey's special message post, 50 William street, N. Y.' On the reverse is a vignette of a pony express rider, speeding along with the mails. Above is the inscription: 'This is money.' Below, 'Expediency, 1863.'

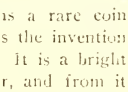
"Another of Hussey's coins had the same inscription, with the picture of the pony express on the front, the date, 1863., and the inscription, 'This is money.' On the other side is 'Hussey's Special Message Post, 50 William street, New York.' There were many other coins, and many individual fancies, but the ones most popular are those described here. No one was obliged to take them, but in the absence of anything better issued by the Government they had a large circulation. They served their purpose and were then withdrawn."

The following coin, is not one of the years 1862-3 or 4, but is a rare coin much, 1837, 1840. It was the invention of Lewis Feuchtwanger. It is a bright metal, the color of silver, and from it came nickel, as is now used. This coin is very rare. I give the obverse and reverse.

Obverse



Reverse



Feuchtwanger was a very learned man He was born in Bavaria in 1805; came to dwell in New York in 1829, and died there in 1876.

AGE AND EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.

In 1872, a law was enacted by the Rhode Island General Assembly, entitled "Of Masters, Apprentices, and of Factory, and Other Laborers." Parents of children kept their children at work in factories, many hours were exacted; the children were kept from schools; they grew feeble in bodily health, and could scarcely read, write, or speak the English language. So rapidly did the evil develop, that a law was asked from the the General Assembly to eliminate the rapidly growing evil. This law, first enacted, as above stated, in 1872 (General Statutes of Rhode Island, 1872, p. 340). The next following Digest, the *Public Statutes* 1887, continued the law with many changes, then came the *General Laws*, of 1896, with more "tinkering"; then came the Digest of 1909, with an Index larger than the Digest itself. Bad as was each legislation, that which followed, in January, 1910, was infinitely worse, and the General Assembly meeting in January, 1910, enacted an amendment to the General Law entitled "*Of Factory Inspection.*" This Assembly, injected into the law, an "*age and employment certificate.*" When given to the child, it bears the signatures of a parent, or guardian, and of the child itself, and, in case it appears to the satisfaction of the School Committee of Providence, or any other town, these certificates are to be issued, by the person designated by the School Committee of each town, and copies of the certificates signed here in Providence by James R. Cannon, Truant Officer, whose office is at the City Hall. The result of this abminable work has been to form gangs of boys on the street corners every evening, there to fight, yell, throw stones, break windows, steal. One boy brings a bicycle, and goes to all remaining corners to watch the coming of the police, and "skip" to another corner. A near neighbor of mine, an excellent man, whom I had known for years, became very sick, and news was sent out to those of us around *the corner*, that the good man was "dying." The "scholarly" gangsters at once gathered around the corner, and in front of the sick man's home; and yelled three hours; within an hour the soul of the good man took its flight to its Heavenly Father;

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and a nearby woman had eight plates of glass in as many windows, smashed in her house.

Nothing practical is being done to stop these bad breeding and criminal works. The *Truant Officer* is powerless—just go to his office, and examine the scores of copies (more or less) of "Age and employment certificates."

Law Books, are kept from all the libraries; this is done to keep people in solid ignorance of all laws. Men and women ought to have every facility for reading, and understand the laws which bind them.

The first thing, and the last thing which a Rector, or Priest, or Preacher, or Evangelist, or Cardinal, or Bishop, or the things called men, and women, is to speak the Truth, concerning *Religion;* and the Doctor's towards Disease and medicine; and lawyer's never should never spell *Law*—Lie! ! !

There are three Bodies of men who hover over all men and women, on earth. Some of these members, hover to help us, but the great mass of them hover to rob; it is time the end came to such work.

This bed-rock truth was in *Book Notes,* April 11th last:

There is but one God, and thousands upon thousands of religions, every one of which came from the Roman Catholic Church, and every one is as false as Hell.

This reached *Book Notes* on the 20th inst from L. Lord "No," "Nothing," 1815 Daly avenue, New York City.

"There is but one Religion, and thousands of gods, and he who does not know that man's imperfect knowledge of Religion equals his imperfect knowledge of God, is apt not only to say foolish things, but to be foolish enough to refuse to join with his fellow men in organized efforts to reach out toward God in a humane way. I dare you."

It is certainly a curious exhibition of a fool's imperfect knowledge of religion, when he opens his superb paragraph with this: "There is but one religion, and thousands upon thousands of Gods." What is the meaning of "Gods?"

On the 4th of April last, the newspapers announced the death of the *Second Richest* man in the United States, a *Lumber King,* Frederick W. Weyerhauser (or as printed in the text, Weyer-

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haeuser), the only equal to him in wealth being Rockefeller, his only superior in the possession of money, or property, or both. I will give you a few specimens of the text of the Sunday Post of Boston: "He dominated the lumber industry of a forest clad nation, the United States." He "cut out middlemen." These middlemen were cuters, loggers, steamboat men and others were "wiped out" Weyerhaeuser by consuming the creation of the Mississippi Boom River and Logging Company, which was the biggest, richest of men in the lumber industry of the middle west; it was consumated in Chicago. Weyerhaeuser became President and held the office forty years." The value of his holding ran up into millions. Reports has it that he left seven hundred millions, or eight hundred millions of dollars in the finest forest lands in the United States—all required unfairly from the people. Now comes the worst of all, the newspaper men never exposed his work upon the community, lumber and wood, and timber and boards and planks, all soared

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The population of Rhode Island is now nearly 600,000; the city of Providence 245,000; the *Evening Tribune*, gave a few days since, the number of "Catholics" as being 270,000; the *Tribune* should have said, "Roman Catholics," and it should have informed us how many of these "Roman" Catholics were less than six or seven years of age. The *Tribune* must observe that this "age" of this world is one of 'Reformation;" in four things hitherto practiced on men; and with especial severity, on women: to wit, Religion, Medicine, Legislation and the Practice of Law. All will be done, and I, an octoginarian, shall see it done.

I have known the "men" connected with the editing and "managing" of the Providence *Journal* for more than sixty years, but, never in all those years, have I seen anything comparable to the "PUBLIC RECORD PICTURE" of the work of the General Assembly in last Sunday's issue of the Providence *Journal*. I'd rather have Rathom to wrath em, than any man ever before connected with the *Journal* during all those years, all *particips criminis*. I have mounted his picture; I will frame it and hang it on the walls of my library room where all educated men who come to see me will see it, and something good besides.

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BOOK FRAUDS.

Apropos of the recent convictions of fraud book agents, the Boston Herald printed the following editorial which is worth the serious consideration of every lover of beautiful books:

"The prompt conviction of the men who selected books as the medium with which to defraud their victims is gratifying. It was a confidence game, pure and simple. Books were chosen by these men, in preference to mining stocks, for example, weight as a guarantee of quality. If because the names of prominent publishers on the title-pages carried the books had remained unaltered the publishers would have less to complain of, but in order to inflate the prices these 'friends of millionaire book collectors' inserted all sorts of extra illustrations and bound the volumes in flamboyant styles which the publishers never would have tolerated. After this prices were inflated to an inconceivable degree. The published was made to appear to endorse all this because his name remained on the title-pages. Unfortunately, as a result of this, for those who love good books and appreciate the taste and skill required to produce beautiful publications, in which Boston has always taken high rank, the public has been led to believe that books sold by subscription are likely to be open to suspicion. This, of course, is most unjust to publishers whose books are sold by agents. As is well known, the leading publishers in the country employ agents for the reason that sets of books, or such as require a large preliminary outlay and call for a corresponding risk, cannot be sold in any other way. Bookstores would not be justified in ordering the quan-

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tities needed to be sold by the publisher to secure him against loss. Audubon solicited subscriptions to enable him to publish his work, now almost priceless. No dictionary, atlas, encyclopaedia or extensive legal, medical or historical work could be sold in large enough quantities through the bookstores. There is no reason why the occupation of agent for books should not be as honorable as any connected with sales effected by personal interview, and it is well to consider that to this much abused solicitor we owe the existence of all our most valuable works of reference."

An Indian Map of the Lands of RHODE ISLAND

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BOOK NOTES

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A RARE AND CURIOUSLY INTERESTING INDENTURE OF LAND IN RHODE ISLAND IN 1763.

It covers land in the township called Bristol situate in ye province of ye Massachusetts Bay, or New Hampshire, bounded northerly by North Kingston and southerly by the township of Charlestown."

It was submitted to me upon a question of boundaries of certain Rhode Island towns by Frederic Hayes, a well known lawyer of Providence and a son of Wingate Hayes. In 1847, when I was set at work in Charles Burnett's book store my earliest acquaintance was a law firm of Walter S. Burges and Wingate Hayes, the father of the young lawyer who loaned me the document to copy.

This indenture made this twelfth day of March in the third year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain etc., King, etc., anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, by and between Colonel John Henry Lydius of the city and county of Albany in the province of New York of the one part and John Goddard, of Newport, in the county of Newport in the colony of Rhode Island Manor, on the other part, witnesseth that the said John Henry Lydius for and in consideration of the sum of one shilling money, as also for the further consideration of the agreements and covenents on the part of him the said John Goddard hereafter mentioned in this indenture to be done and performed by the said John Goddard, he, the said John Henry Lydius does by these presents absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alein, in feoff, convey and confirm unto him the aforesaid John Goddard, his heirs and assigns forever, one sixtieth part of the township No. 6, called Bristoll, situate and being in the province of ye Massachusetts Bay, or New Hampshire, bounded as followeth, to wit, westerly on a township granted to Samuel Hollobord of Sharon, northerly on the lands of the Grantor easterly on the township of North Kingstown and southerly on the township of Charlestown, which township contains in quantity thirty-six square miles, to have and to hold, the above granted, and bargained premisses, with all the privileges and appurtanances to the same belonging to him, the said John Goddard, his heirs and assigns forever, as an absolute estate in fee simple, and the said John Henry Lydius does hereby covenant for himself, his heirs, etc., with the said John Goddard, his heirs and assigns that at the time of ensealing hereof he, the aforesaid John Henry Lydius is the true and lawful owner of the above given and granted premises and has good, right and lawful authority to sell and dispose of the same in manner as aforesaid, and, further, the aforesaid John Henry Lydius does hereby covenant for

himself, his heirs, etc., with the aforesaid John Goddard, his heirs, etc., to warrant and defend the aforesaid sixtieth part of the said township to him, the said John Goddard and his heirs and assigns forever against all lawful claims and demands whatsoever, and the aforesaid John Goddard on his part doth hereby absolutely covenent, promise and engage for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators to and with the said John Henry Lydius, his heirs, executors and administrators that the said John Goddard, his heirs or assigns, shall well and truly render and deliver annually within each year during the space of twenty years next after the date hereof unto the said John Henry Lydius or his heirs, etc., one piper of corn in each of the said years if demanded, and also that he, the said John Goddard his heirs and assigns shall within fifteen years next after the date hereof enter upon said sixtieth part of said township and shall within the space of five years next after the end of said fifteen years clear, fence and manure fit for improvement ten acres of the said sixtieth part of said township, and further, the said John Goddard does hereby covenent and promise for himself, his heirs, etc., to and with the aforesaid John Henry Lydius, his heirs, etc., that the aforesaid John Goddard, his heirs or assigns shall from and after the expiration of twenty years next ensuing the date hereof annually, and in each year forever upon the feast day of St. Michael, the archangel, pay to the said John Henry Lydius or to his heirs, etc., the sum of five shillings sterling, money of Great Britain, at such place, within forty miles of said township, as the aforesaid John Henry Lydias or his heirs shall appoint to be paid, for each one hundred acres of arable land, or land fit for good improvement that is contained in said sixtieth part of said township hereby bargained and sold as aforesaid alweys provided and it is the true intent and meaning of all partners concerned in this present indenture, that in case the said John Goddard, his heirs or assigns shall not enter upon the aforesaid sixtieth part of said township

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within the said fifteen years, or shall not clear and manure said ten acres within said limited time five years as aforesaid that then this foregoing indenture, and every article and clause therein shall cease and become utterly void and of no effect, any clauses herein contained to be contrary notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof the aforesaid parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals in Newport the day and year first above written.

JOHN H. LYDIUS,
JOHN GODDARD.
Seals.

Car'd over.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of John H. Lydius, John Goddard, Joseph Peckham, Daniel Goddard, John Roggers, Jr., John Roggers.

SS. Then and there personally appeared the above named John H. Lydius, one of the singers and sealers of the foregoing indenture, and acknowledged the same to be his own free act and deed.

Before me, Jacob C. Tan Eyk, Justice.

Albany, 30 November, 1763.

Colony of Rhode Island,
March 12 Day, A. D. 1763.

S. S. Then and there, personally appeared the above named, one of the signers and sealers of the foregoing indenture, and acknowledged the same to be his own free act and deed.

Before me, Daniel Goddard, Justice of Peace.

The aforegoing, contained on this sheet of paper, is a true copy from the original by me compared.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1784.

I. Barker, Jun., Warden.

THE POETIC AND THE HISTORIC FORM OF HISTORY.

Bartlett's "Bibliography of Rhode Island" relates, so he informs us, only to publications concerning Rhode Island History. Rhode Island did not begin until the "Isle of Rhodes" was discovered to be a part of it. It is true that Bartlett touches two or three things about our isle. He mentions Hakluyt's story of 1582; and Verrazzano's of 1524. But now we have here in Rhode Island a poet, who touches things as people did them, before and after the Christian Era, in Greece and Rome and Palestine. A specimen verse has been sent to me, which I cherish with delight, for the works of David and Solomon, are now of immense weight and influence in Rhode Island to-day among the most religious.

The Poetic Form.

King Solomon and King David led merry, merry lives,
They had many, many sweethearts, and many, many wives;
But when old age o'ertook them with many, many qualms,
Then, Solomon wrote the Proverbs and David wrote the Psalms.

THE HISTORIC FORM.

The Wives of David—and the Ten Concubines.

Solomon was a son of David, the third son, so the Bible tells us. So I must begin with the most ancient; David had three sets of wives. 1st, the wives of Wanderings; 2nd, the wives of Hebron; 3rd, the wives of Jerusalem. There were four (4) of the first; five (5) of the second; and eleven (11) of the third. Their names were:

First: Ahinoam, Abigail, Jehiel, Chileab.

Second: Maacah, Haggitt, Abilal, Eglah, Michal.

Third: Elishua, Ibhar, Ebear, Elishema, Eliphelet, Nogah, Nepsag, Japhia, Beeliada, Jerimoth, Bathsheba and Eliada.

David had at the time ten concubines; creatures similar in certain work to wives.

King David had the reputation of being the author of the Psalms. The "Arabic," title was the "Book of Psalms

of David, the Prophet and King of the sons of Israel." The Syriac version rendered the title, "Book of the Psalms of David, King and Prophet." (Horne's Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, v. 4, p. 93.)

These "facts" are all taken from the Bible: 1 Samuel XXVII, 3; 2 Samuel III, 2-5; Chronicles III, 1-14, also 5-8, Chapter 14, Chronicles v. 4-7.

But David's son, Solomon, had seven hundred wives (700) and three hundred (300) concubines. (Kings 1, Ch. 11. v. 1,3.) Solomon was far more female-ish than his father, David. This, however, is not strange, for, according to the Roman Catholic church, 'Our God" got a woman with child, and the Vatican government has made it immaculate, A. D. 1848; but it was a rank violation of the Divine Law.

There is a very elaborate history of King David, written by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Regius Professor of Ecclastical History, and Canon of Christ's Church, Oxford. He died in 1881. He was a very learned, free thinking man.

These forms of religion change somewhat in time. Monasteries were constructed for monks, in which to dwell and convents came for nuns, otherwise female priests and nuns cannot marry, but they can dwell in solitary, separate homes near each other.

CHAMPERTOR AND CHAMPERTY.

The General Court of Election in the Colony of Providence Plantation, now Rhode Island, under Charter or the Patent of 1643-4, met for the first time at Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, in May, 1647, setting three days, 19th, 20th, 21st. It enacted during those days the First Digest of Laws ever enacted in this Colony. In this first Digest was a statute defining and describing a *Champertor*; and enacted a statute "that all such as henceforth shall be attained of such emprises, suits, or bargains, and such as consents thereto shall suffer one year's imprisonment and make fine to the King." (R. I. Col. Rec. I, p. 179).

I will define more elaborately the

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crime and the names of the Law.

Champerty was a crime in England in the 16th century. It was a deal, or bargain made between a plaintiff or a defendant, to divide land or other matter, sued for; the Champertor receiving one-half of the thing sued for. It was an offence in the Civil Law.

Champerty is the unlawful management, or maintenance, of a suit in consideration of some bargain to have *part* of the thing in dispute, or some profit out of it unlawfully. (Bacon's Abridgment of the Law of England, 1736, p. 360).

Champertor, in the criminal law in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, was a person who made pleas, or suits, or who caused them to be moved, either directly or indirectly, and sues them at his proper courts upon condition of his *having a part* of the gain.

This crime developed during the reign of Edward the Third. An elaborate history of it was written by Giles Jacobs in his English Law Dictionary (London, 1736. In England punishment was three years in prison for the criminal, and a special fine by the King. This English statute, the Planters of the Providence Plantations followed on the 19th, 20th, 21st of May. This is the 267 anniversary of the enactment. It seems strange that a similar case has been recently tried by one of our Rhode Island Courts, to a jury; the time has come, that men shall awake to their rights—and wrongs.

On the 4th of April the newspapers all over the country announced the death of the second richest man in the United States, second only to Rockyfellow. His name was Frederick W. Weyenhauser, whose title was "The Lumber King." When we die we have not yet learned how to take our money with us, so the German "lumber king" of Chicago, the newspapers said, left $765,000,000, so now come the valuable newspapers with more fresh rot.

A Shrunken Fortune.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

The value of the Weyenhauser estate, as it figures in probate proceedings at St. Paul will disappoint many. Even those who make up their own personal accounts in mere hundreds often enjoy considering the affairs of more fortunate men in terms of

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millions. Yet a fortune generally reputed to be one of the greatest in the country, and amounting to $200,000,000 or more, dwindles apparently to a trifle of $875,000.

The general disappointment is shared by the state of Minnesota, whose authorities have an interest in collecting the inheritance tax. The State Attorney General will look into the situation and try to determine why so little develops where so much was expected. So vast a lapse and shrinkage is disconcerting not only to the treasury but to multitudes of young and ambitions men who have come to regard the newer Northwest as still a promising remunerative field of labor. Perhaps a supplementary inventory will put the Weyenhauser estate and its holdings in a more favorable light.

I inform the Providence Dairy Company that this is the *Providence* of God; with the assistance of Roger Williams, God planted Soul Liberty here in Providence. At once Connecticut men went to work to seize and destroy the work of Williams and his God. To-day Connecticut men are at work to control a necessity of life here; without milk we die. Men are rising to meet the issue, and will swipe from existence other men who seek to control a necessity of life, or a right to the freedom of the soul.

This Connecticut Providence Dairy ought to be driven from the State of Rhode Island.

The Providence Telephone stock, the par value of which is $50.00, is selling for $98.00. It has a monopoly of the use of the streets and the highways. The Providence Gas company, the par value of whose stock is $50.00, is now selling at $100.00. The Narragansett Electric Lighting company stock, the par value being $50.00, is now selling for $91.00. All these companies have sole monopolies of the use of the street and highways to squeeze the community of money. Are men ever going to smash such work?

It is time to stop men from coming into Rhode Island from New York and Boston, and every other sink hole outside the State, to buy the leading political offices. The three "Bees," Burchard, Bicknell,

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Beckman; and Gerry Oh'Shaunessy, both whoppers and whangers. Are there not half a dozen Rhode Island men, now in existence in Rhode Island, who are competent to represent the People of Rhode Island in these leading offices.

The ownership, management, circulation of Book Notes. I am ordered by the United States postoffice Department to print in Book Notes the following statement:

"This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the Post Office." Book Notes is published fortnightly for thirty years at Providence, Rhode Island. This statement is required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager, Publisher, owner or owners, Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

There is no incorporation, no mortgage, no security holder or holders. Average number, seven hundred and fifty copies of each issue. Signed by the Publisher, Sidney S. Rider, before the Post Office notary public in Providence in the year 1913.

Some foreigners to Rhode Island came into the state, led by the "beehive" activity that was everywhere in evidence in Providence and vicinity, and started a shop, with the result that "our busines has proven remarkably successful." So great was this success that "your patronage is absolutely necessary for our continued success." So it sends me this important concession: "This is to certify that the bearer ———— is

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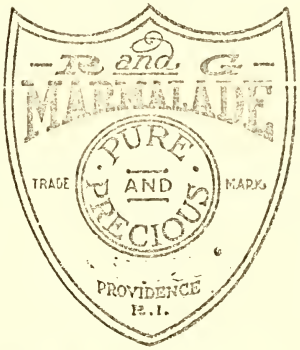

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entitled to a credit of one dollar on a purchase of ten dollars." Suppose you purchase ten dollars, by paying the shop keeper fifty cents profit. Don't you make fifty cents on the trade? of Course you do. Again, the words "sum of one dollar is not correct English. Under their literary "twirles" should employ a Taxy-Cab or "High" Flyer, and fly from the State.

The two Rockyfellows, father and son have been forced to illustrate the working, here in the United States, among men not millionaires, but men who think and who, when they begin to think will never let go. God, the Father, has a war to face in his "church." God, the son, was forced to jump from Colorado into Pocantico, and make a Tarrytown.

An Indian Map of the Lands of RHODE ISLAND

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"THE TOWER OF MYSTERY."

My great contemporaneous publication, the Providence *Journal*, printed on May 29th last, a most wretched picture of Benedict Arnold's Grist Mill, still standing in Newport, four by four and a half inches in size, and beneath it this nonsense: "This unassuming structure, the Old Stone Mill at Newport, is a *Question Mark in Stone*, and in this State it is the Tower of Mystery. *No one knows who built*, or *why it was put up, or when.* It has stood for centuries, without giving a clue to its history, or purpose. One theory is that it was erected by the hardy and daring Norwegians who first discovered North America, and founded the colony of Vinland on the Atlantic coast in the year 1000. The leader of the expedition was Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, discoverer of Greenland."

On March 27, 1910, my contemporary, the Providence *Journal*, printed an article, half a galley in length entitled, "The Old Stone Mill—New Study of it which Restores its Mystery and Romance," written by Charles N. Clark. I gave it consideration in *Book Notes* then.

"MY STONE BUILT WIND MILL IN NIEU-PORT."

The Sunday *Journal* of the 27th March, 1910, has a very cleverly written paper entitled "Newport Rallies to the Norsemen's Defence." I took it for "a joke,' at first; but at last I "got on to it." It seems that Newport has a citizen, who has spent seventy years within the shadow of the "Old Tower" whose name is "Charles Henry Clarke, Touro Park's Volunteer lecturer" as the *Journal* informs us. The gentleman is, or was, "a carpenter or a cabinet maker," all his years, and as the *Journal* says, is locally considered a historian of consequence." The gentleman induced the writer of the article in the *Journal* to take the ground that the "*Tower*" was built by the Northmen, A. D. 1000. I will consider some of his evidence, and arguments. Here is one: "When Judah Touro donated the land and *the Mill* to the City of Newport, and referred to it as his Stone built mill; if he did so refer to it, was that any proof that the old Tower was erected by Mr. Touro? Clark's purpose here was to throw discredit on this clause in Benedict Arnold's Will. Benedict Arnold's will was written in Newport in 1677. In it is this clause, "I give and bequeath to my wife Demaris, during her natural life and my daughter Freelove, (absolutely) all, and singular.... as also my *Stone Built Wind Mill*, and in the said parcel of land." Controversy touching Old Stone Mill, Newport, 1851, p. 75.) The entire will is therein printed. Nicholas Easton was an Englshman who came to that settlement on Aquidnec Island before it had a name, since called Portsmouth. The incorporation took place "On the 7th day of the first month in 1638. (R. I. Col. Rec. v. 1, p. 52). The Indian Deed for the lands of "*the* greate island of Aequednecke" has this date, "the 24th of ye 1st month called March in ye yeare (so commonly called) 1656-

7". (R. I. Col. Rec. 1. p. 45., This last date was written by Roger Williams, who made the purchase from Canonicus and Miantinomi for an English planting there. There is here an error in the dates which I am unable to explain. But this will not interrupt my narrative. Nicholas Easton, above mentioned, arrived at this settlement on "the 20th day of the 3rd month, 1638," or about that time, for he was given six acres of land, on that day. (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 55.)

On the 28th of the 2d month, 1639, nine men then dwelling at Portsmouth met secretly on the Indian lands of Pocasset, which lay just across what is now called the "East Passage" of Narragansett Bay, and entered into a compact "to propagate a Plantation." Then one night they left secretly the Portsmouth settlement, and planted a settlement which, on the 16th, 3d month, 1639, they voted "Shall be called Newport." (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, p. 88.) That spelling as here given cannot be correct. These forms exist; Nuport, Nieuport, Nieuport. Then Nicholas Easton went with his family to dwell in a house which he had built. The first house built at Newport. (Drake's American Biog. Dict. p. 294.) Nicholas Easton was one of my own ancestors, from whom by blood I am descended. He was twice President of the Colony under the Charter of 1663. His eldest son was "Peter." This Peter Easton wrote a "Journal" or a "Dairy" in which occurs this phase. "In 1663 the Rhode Island Colonists built their first Wind Mill as we gather from Peter Easton's Dairy; and, on August 28, 1675, he notes in the same Dairy: "On Saturday night forty years after the great storm in 1635, came much the like storm, *blew down* our windmill and did much harm." This first mill was of wood. (Mag. Amer. Hist. v. 3. 1879, p. 546.) Two years later, on the 20th December, 1677, Benedict Arnold made his will giving "*My Stone Built* Wind Mill" to his daughter. In the *Jounral's* story as told by Charles Henry Clarke ,this daughter's name is given as Henrietta. Arnold had no daughter with this name. I think Charles Henry will be forced to admit that I have stated this first point correctly. "Well, what if I do? What?"

What becomes of the Norsemen non-

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sense, What? I Will consider one more point. Charles Henry says: "I don't claim to know the real fact. I don't claim any origin ; but Benedict Arnold never built it." I have stated a couple of real facts to him now but; "What's the use of Facts? What?" Charles Henry continues with this for him heavy testimony. "My father told me; once about a man; that told him; of a man that he knows; whose father had hunted up, an old Deed in which the boundary line was fixed as so many rods from the *old stone tower*; that's what is was called then; *the Deed was correct;* and it was dated in 1642." What does such stuff as that amount to? What? Of course, nothing at all. But let us consider. The generations of men run about thirty years. Charles Henry tells his charming tale in 1910. His father back one generation says, etc. 1880; about a man that told him, 1850; of a man that *he* knew, 1820; whose father, 1790 hunted up an old Deed which was dated in 1642. Charles Henry does not state that he has seen this Deed; but he has the audacious frankness to inform us that the *"Deed was correct."* His *story* passes through five generations of men; of what value is this story if he, Charles Henry can only say that a Deed, which he nor anybody else ever saw; nor which I say ever existed. The *Journal* says Charles Henry "rallies to Norsemens Defence." But where has he got? Its all utter Rot!! What? There is a fraudulent Deed, on the Newport Records concerning the Jewish lands once held there. This Deed is a forgery. But it is really the Deed to which Charles Henry refers. The "Old Stone Mill" occurs in it, but neither words "Old" nor "Tower" are to be found in it . I have exposed this terrible fraud in *Book Notes*, 22, pp. 161-166. The date of this forgery, in the Deed, was 1677. It was written and recorded in Newport in 1872, Book 3, p. 11. But it adds glory to Charles' story!! What? Here is another gentle touch: "Just to the right of the stone is another one with marks on it, that a Mason (but whether a Slave or a Freemason, Charles does not tell us) told me was a Masonic emblem of the 12th Century." That too, is heresay evidence! What? Rot!! No masonic emblem ever existed until after the 12th Century; How could the Northmen have copied it in A. D. 1000. Two hundred years before any Free Mason existed. Charles Henry got his idea from the Forged Deed of the Masonic emblems, see Book Notes, v. 22, 165. Charles Henry having said, "I don't claim any origin;" After half a column of stuff, I come across this: "I think the Norsemen come down along here built the Tower, started down along towards the Jersey Coast, got caught in a storm, and the whole crowd was lost. Don't it look so? What? With one more specimen I will end this delightful tale. 'Judah Touro donated the land and the Mill," to the City of Newport, (why not say *Tower*, and referred to it, as his stone-built mill, if he did so refer to it, was that any proof that the old Tower was erected by Mr. Touro? What? Rot!! Judah was born at Newport in 1775, and died at New Orleans in 1854, a hundred years ago. What had he to do with the "Old Stone Mill? What!!! Rot. Where, on this Globe today is there a building or a Tower built by human hands a thousand years ago, save the Pyramids. There is not now known to exist in all the lands where the Northmen lived a structure similiar to this which Benedict Arnold built. Nor is there a structure in all these lands, Greenland, Iceland, or Norway anything built by a man a thousand years ago. While at Leamington, England, where Arnold was born, there was a stone built wind mill exactly similar, with which Benedict Arnold was familiar. Does all this look like the Norsemen,s work? What?

Now what sense in the *Journal's* "Mysterious Tower"?

The Government has sued the Lehigh Valley Company for Trust Evasion. There were three Corporations acting under and regulated by the Board of Directors, to wit, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, and other corporations.

In this way the Government alleges that the Lehigh Valley Railroad now transports annually about 11,000,000 gross tons of anthracite and has dominated completely the markets at all points not reached by other railroads and has power to fix without check or competition the price of anthracite at these places. Moreover, it is complained that by reason of its monoply the Lehigh Valley Railroad has for years charged unreasonably high prices for the transportation of anthracite from th mines to the principal markets.

A few hours before the filing of the Governments suit against the Lehigh Valley, George F. Baer, President of the Reading and of the Jersey Central, withdrew from the Lehigh Valley's Board of Directors. The meeting was held in Philadelphia. In accounting for his resignaton the Lehigh Company issued this statement:

"Mr. Baer feels that the added demands on his time are such as to preclude longer service."

Before the 6th of May Baer died leaving over six millions of money to be distributed to his family. Baer was the coal "Merchant" who brought on the coal panic of the winter of 1903-4, when the entire population suffered so severely. Baer was a specimen of the Rich who obey no law.

Here are a couple of clippings which Charles R. Brown, Dean of the Yale School of Religion, said in a talk with Edward Marshall, a writer of the New York Times.

Altogether there can be no doubt of the virility of this important leader in the nation's rapidly changing religious thought.

"Life," he said, "is being measured with a new yardstick. It is not the yardstick of material wealth in these days, any more than it is now the

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yardstick of church attendance and outward devotion to religious form.

"It is a hopeful and undeniable fact that men's value as community forces for good counts more than the value of their bank accounts or their devotion to religious rituals.

"This is a mighty change, and more significant of good, I'm sure, than the reputed falling off in church attendance can be significant of evil.

I asked Dean Brown the plain, flat questions, "Is there a hell? Is there a heaven?" hoping thereby to secure a basis of comparison between the old theology and the new. I gained exactly that.

"The idea of an arbitrary judgment of a fixed, supernatural punishment for sin, was a human device," he answered. "But it sprang from a true philosophy—the philosophy that sin will bring its own punishment.

A preacher here in Rhode Island preached a Sermon in which are these words, "Earth can't exist without Jails; nor Heaven minus Inferno."

The preacher again spoke to a large audience in the church. The subject was "What is Hell?" His text was Luke 16:23. He lifted up his eyes in torment." "How to account for those who die unforgiven is a theme which has been assailed with every available argument. Christianity has often been rejected because of the doctrine of Hell. After eighteen centuries this doctrine is an essential one to all religions. All denominations agree upon this as necessary.

"God made man first. Then Hell was put in. Then a plan was made by which man need not go there. When people came to Rhode Island they built a home. The next thing was a stable. Then they built a jail to have a place to confine the lawless; unless they put a rope over a tree and fastened one end to his neck. For the safety of life and valuables they must be put away.

Such is the nonsense which has been preached to us (the people) for hundreds of years under the name "Religion." It *must* and *will* come to an end. This stuff was preached to a dozen women, more or less, in a Rhode Island town in the year 1914.

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My own Religion is an absolute belief in the Divine Law. I know positively that, it exists, but of its scope I know nothing, nor does any man on Earth know its scope.

On the 19th, 20th, 21st days of May, 1647, the major part of the Colonies, men owning their homes and lands, enacted the First Digest of Laws ever enacted, what is now Rhode Island, Here is a specimen law: "That no Assembly shall have power to construct any laws for the binding of others, or to ordaine other officers for the execution, but such as are founded upon the charter and rightlie derived from the General Assemblie, lawfully met and orderly managed." It is time that that was read to the inhabitants who played with name *General Assembly*, here in Providence during the first four months of this year, robbing and deceiving the People in every possible way.

The day of Rooseveltian politics has passed from the United States. Today he is a mere rotten fragment. Something more than a Bull Moose must be made President of the United States. Can he transfer a State Coal mine, as Roosevelt did in Tennessee, or assisted in doing, when he was President.

BOOK NOTES, is the first, and only publication in Rhode Island to expose the rascality of 1908, by the Street Railroad owners now exposed by Mellen But the editorial of the *Providence Journal* telling the truth concerning the work of Charles R. Brayton, in the General Assembly was admirable.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—"*Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,*" by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Fourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

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The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland.

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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ANOTHER GENTLE TOUCH OF THE BIRTHDAYS OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Some years ago there came into my possession a dozen, or more, of old "scrap books." The "scraps" were clippings from Rhode Island newspapers. I am going to reproduce a few clippings from one which relates to the earliest days of what is now known as Brown University.

"In a recent examination of the College Library among the books pertaining to Natural History we found a fine copy of 'Statical Essays, or Vegetable Staticks,' by Stephen Hales, D. D., F. R. S., 2 vols., 8vo. London, 1738. Printed on linen paper, and illustrated by numerous copperplate engravings." This is today a standard work, and it is frequently quoted by writers on subjects of which it treats. The first edition appeared in 1727, the second in 1731, the third in 1738, and this was followed by other editions from time to time. It was translated into French by Buffon, into Italian by Ardinghelli, and also into German and Dutch.

"But what attracted our attention especially was the fly-leaf, on which is written in a clear, bold hand, "James Mitchel Varnum. Presented to Rhode Island College, A. D. 1769." This, then, is one of the few books that constituted the library of the infant college at Warren, when all its literary treasures were contained in a capacious pine table drawer, which table is now preserved in the new building as a precious historical relic." The distinguished donor, now a young man of twenty, was about to graduate with the class of 1769. During the war of the Revolution, as is well known to the readers of the Journal, he served with honor as a brave and skillful Brigadier General, and afterwards he was appointed a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental Congress. Why he should have left his home on the Merrimac river, or the college at Cambridge, where he was pursuing his studies, to enter the little class under President Manning, we have never been able fully to understand. Doubtless it was through the advice and influence of Hezekiah Smith, Manning's classmate and most intimate friend, who was then preaching in Haverhill and vicinity with great power and success, and who neglected no opportunity to advance the interests of the college of which he was a Fellow and a generous benefactor. This seems the more probable from the fact that his family were inclined to the sentiments of the Baptists, who, in the early history of the Bay State, were persecuted for their religious belief. His grandfather, Samuel Varnum, belonged originally in Wales. Arriving at Boston in 1649 he purchased a large tract of land in Dracut, Middlesex county, where he finally settled. His brother, Gen.

Joseph B. Varnum, who was a member of Congress from 1795 till 1811, a Speaker of the House, and from 1811 till 1817 United States Senator, united with the Baptist Church in Methuen, and was afterwards one of the constituate members of the church in Dracut.

"Dr. Manning, who, with Smith, was graduated at Princeton, was appointed President of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, in September, 1765. From a paper in his own handwriting, preserved among the archives of the library- it appears that the first student, William Rogers, a lad of 14 years, from Newport, was matriculated Sept. 3, 1765. The second student, Richard Stites, a brother-in-law of the President, was matriculated June 20, 1766. There was thus a period of nine months and seventeen days when this young Freshman represented his entire class, as well as the entire body of students. Well, therefore, may he be called by his eulogists "the first fruits." Without funds, or buildings, or students, and with no certain and fixed habitation, the future success of the institution might well have seemed to foes and friends alike an uncertainty. But the acorn, transplanted in 1770 to Providence soil, grew and thrived, until now its sturdy form and wide-spreading branches give assurance of present strength and continued usefulness."

"The same year, 1765, Joseph Belton, from Connecticut, and Joseph Eaton, William Williams and Charles Thompson, from New Jersey, were matriculated. Mr. Varnum was the last to enter this famous class, the date of his admission being May 23, 1768. He was connected with it, therefore, but a little more than a year. Concerning the first commencement of the college we need not here enlarge. It was a great occasion for the times, and the Baptist Church in Warren was filled to overflowing, with an audience gathered from every part of the State. The Latin salutatory was given by Stites, Varnum, Williams, and Rogers discussed the question whether the Americans, in their present cir-

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cumstances could, consistent with good policy, affect to become an independent State. Varnum also took part in the syllogistic disputation in Latin. The valedictory address was delivered by Thompson, Manning's successor as pastor of the church at Warren, and afterwards a Brigade Chaplain in the American army. The 'Oration' on benevolence was delivered by Rogers, a copy of which, in the original handwriting, is carefully preserved in the college library. The author attained to eminence as a divine and a man of letters. He was pastor of the Baptist Church in Philadelphia, a chaplain in the army, an intimate friend of Washington, and a professor of oratory and belles lettres in the University of Pennsylvania. It was in honor of him and also of his brother, Robert Rogers, who was graduated in 1775, that the late William Sanford Rogers, of Boston, founded the "Rogers High School Scholarship," and the "Newport Rogers Professorship of Chemistry. G."

The initial G. stands for some one whom I do not know. It probably was Reuben A. Gould. This article was published in the Providence Journal.

The donor of Mr. Hales' book became a venerable and celebrated man in the history of Rhode Island, 1770-1798. This work, with the case Trevett vs. Weeden, is the most distinguished publications of that age in Rhode Island.

My great contemporary, the Providence Journal, gave me this "leader" throwing light on Rhode Island Congressional Politics; the brightness of the light lifts the darkness off Lippitt and makes his logic lucid.

What Does Mr. Lippitt Mean?

Some enterprising puzzle expert ought to offer a prize to anybody who can tell what Senator Lippitt means by his latest pronouncement on the Panama Canal measure. As an example of pure verbiage, adjectives and long-distance attitude of hide and seek, it is a classic.

A refreshing study in contrasts is afforded when we turn back to the speech delivered by Senator Colt on the same subject last week. It must be highly gratifying to Senator Colt, as it is to all his friends in Rhode Island, to realize the universal sentiment of enthusiastic approval that has greeted this utterance, which was his maiden address in the Senate. The leading newspapers of the country are a unit in pronouncing it a declaration of splendid principle and high minded national sentiment such as has seldom been heard in the Senate in recent years.

It would be interesting to know the mental processes that gave Mr. Lippitt a change of heart on this question, but we hope that the senior Senator will not inflict this explanation upon us. It is likely to leave us more in the dark than ever.

That last paragraph is positively delightful. I wish that I could write one as clear and clever.

A newspaper in New York a few days ago printed an article on the sale of Bibles in England and in the United States. The number of copies was Eighteen Millions (18,000,000) of copies disposed of in one year. The number of languages in which Bibles, or parts of Bibles are printed is now more than six hundred (600). If God made the Bible, why did he wait two thousand (2,000) years before putting it into such form that all its victims could get, read, and understand it. There is another outrageous fraud and deceit in the statement, to wit, "Eighteen Millions disposed of by Christians in one year." This was printed to make you believe that people were buying Bibles because they believed in the

various kinds of Religions which exists there. It is sheer rot. The men who make Bibles seduce Rich into buying them and let the "Societies" scatter them and saving the donaters from being sent to Hell.

My great contemporary, the **Providence Journal**, takes the side of those who, in law, are nominally the owners of all mills, mines, etc.; all highways run by steam; all the earth beneath the surface, and the surface must be owned by Peers. It is true of those individuals who own this produce of such results as a rise of the stock from $100.00 to $2,000.00 on a share. Men who write such stuff for money, do what I do not believe they believe to be true. The Bibles, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, inform us that the love of money is the root of all evil; yet they are bound to love money as if born of the Devil. The buying up of Senators and Representatives of Congress and Members of one or both Houses of the State Legislature, as is now being done, will come to an end, and only men will be sent who represent the People. Abraham Lincoln told us ours was "a Government of the People, by the People, for the People," and it is God's truth. The People are now learning it very fast, and my great contemporary must take hold and help the People possess their Human Rights. No man or men living, has a right to own all coal mines, any more than of the air we breath. Children, for you are all children, compared with the present writer, must come and act on other lines. You can't do what Henry B. Anthony and his "Infant" Charles R. Brayton did when the war broke out against the breeding and selling of Negros into Slavery was ended in these United States forever; it is "White" slavery which now must rot in Hell.

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who have sought and obtained positions where they can make laws whereby the entire people in the country can be robbed. Senator Lippett's latest thing is the promotion of a commission to execute the Panama Canal bureau—each commissioner to have a wheelbarrow load of money —for nothing. Secretary of State Bryan has given us a few paragraphs.

Taking up the legislative program, —Secretary Bryan said:

"The only measures yet to be passed, so far as the President has expressed his wishes, are: First, the Tolls Repeal bill, and, second, the Anti-Trust bills. The passage of the Tolls Repeal bill is certain, and it is almost certain to be passed this week.

"The Anti-Trust bills have passed the House, but no one can predict the length of time it will take to pass them through the Senate. The rules of the Senate are a great obstacle in the way of obtaining remedial legislation. Unlimited debate operates directly and necessarily to delay the enactment of measures intended to apply remedies.

"The measures passed have been of very great importance, and mark a long advance, especially in the matters of taxation and currency reform; but much more could have been accomplished if the Senate rules were so changed as to permit a majority to record the will of the people.

"Plutocracy has been defeated wherever the issue could be presented, but its last stronghold has yet to be taken before very long, for the sentiment against unlimited debate is constantly increasing."

Such work must and will come to an end. They may damn Bryan, but not him, but you, will die.

Rhode Island was the first State Government in New England to admit the Roman Catholics to become citizens thereof. Rhode Island admitted them, allowed them to buy and own land but not to vote upon any political question resting upon land, nor hold any political office. This was changed when the French army, wholly Roman Catholics, came to Newport to help the owners of Rhode Island to hold and control

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Rhode Island lands. The cause of the first act was the memory of the burning at the stake, in England, of thousands of English men and women because they would not become Roman Catholics and kiss the toe of the Pope of Rome. Then the Pope of Rome ordered them burned.

Ought men to hold offices, as Governors, Legislatures, Judges, or Members of Congress, who are all directly under the orders of the Pope of Rome, who declared himself to President Taft to be the Representative of God here on the earth? Such work has got to come to an end—and octogenarian as I am, I shall see it done.

But my greatest comfort now is in reading and considering why Judge, now Senator, Le Baron Bradford Colt. The greatness of his speech on this "Toll" vote by the Senate is beyond everything ever done by any Rhode Island Senator. Between the years 1841 and 1914, Rhode Island had nineteen Senators—these figures are positively remarkable. I knew personally every man among them, and never did one of them, ever write or speak anything so clear, so logical and so true. My friend of many years has earned immortal life by a simple speech. The action of the U. S. Senate on these matters is worse than useless, it is damnable.

We have been impressed in books of the Decay in Literature, in the year that has now past. In truth we can ourselves survey the field and never in the history of books and learning and skill and soundness of literature sunk to so low a point as it has reached in the past twenty-five years. If you want an illustration take "The New York Times Review of Books" of May 31st. It is a light which is dark.

The People will soon stop the payment of rents for land to other men calling themselves "Land Lords." There is a different kind of a Lord now in action and He is not represented by any man on earth.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—"*Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,*" by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the

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intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Tourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland.

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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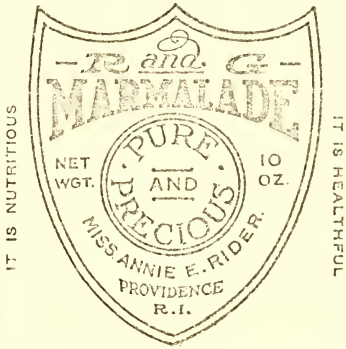

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THE FUNNY OLD HOUSE ON FUNNY STREET.

Several times within a year I have been asked if I knew where "the Funny House, in Funny Street" was in this city. At first I gave it no thought. At last, so many times was I asked, that at last I gave thought to it, and soon remembered that "the Funny House on Funny Street" was part of a title to a clever little book written by a lady then (1875) living here. The title of the book was "The Haven Children, or the Frolics on the Funny Old House on Funny Street." The work was a small quarto, having 270 pages; I had placed a copy in my great library of Rhode Island History and Literature, now in the Library of Brown History—under my name. I went over to examine it. It had notes which told the name of the author. The author's name, as given in the book, is Emelie Foster; but this was fictitious. The author was the wife of Docter Stephen S. Keene. This Docter, whom I knew, lived at No. 3 George street in 1867. In 1870 he moved to 10 Hopkins street. He was living there in 1875, in which year the book was published. He grew sick and moved from 10 Hopkins street to Jersey City, N. J., in 1888. His wife was a New York lady. Thinking I might obtain a copy of the E. P. Dutton & Company, the publishers of the edition of 1875, I wrote them, asking them if they could supply me with a copy or two. The publishers informed me that the book was "out of print" and that the price was in 1875, $1.50. The book had ten or twelve original illustrations engraved by Dalziel, a clever and well-known engraver. But curiously enough to me, they "were unable to give you (me) any information regarding the author." I will call attention to a few extracts which will show clearly enough where the "Funny House on Funny Street" existed. The book has this Dedication, "To Christian Bayard Bors, who for four years gave to the Funny House on Funny Street so much of its Life and Brightness, and a Merry Band of Neices and Nephews, this little book is inscribed by their loving Aunt." Beneath this Dedication is printed "Providence, 1875." I will give a few clippings which will still further illustrate. "Mr. and Mrs. Havens lived in a Brownstone House on Madison Square, New York City" (pp. 18, 20). "All aboard the Shore Line Express train" (p. 30); "the shrill whistle shrieked out their near approach to Providence" p. 39); "many an inhabitant of the good city looked up that night, as a large, old fashioned family carriage and two bay horses, driven by the blackest of coachmen displaying in a very pleasant and harmless way the whitest of teeth, bearing the noisy little Madison Avenue menagerie (to wit, the Haven Family and "kids" rattled over the stones of Exchange

Place, right under the shadows of the Soldiers' Monument, through Westminster Street in its fearful narrowness (Turk's Head had not then taken its Heavenly Flight) and over the Great Bridge. The carriage halted a moment that the animals might catch a breath of fresh sea air coming up from the Bay, through the little river which forms the lungs of Providence, and gives this beautiful city its Venetian aspect." (Haven Children p. 41). "With mingled feelings of enjoyment and horror, the young folks see themselves ascending the steep hill-side, and are nothing loath to find the carriage halting before a quaint old house where every window sends out a stream of light to welcome them." (Haven Children, p. 41). "Sunday mornings Grace Church chimes rang out "Jerusalem the Golden," and the Old Baptist bell sent forth its full tones." (Haven Children, p. 47). "Even in Providence, though only forty miles from Boston, the sun doesn't always shine." (Haven Children, p. 69), "The first sounds that greeted the waking ears of the little folk in the Funny House on Funny Street were the patter, patter, on the window panes, drip, drip, from the house eaves."

"The splashing, dashing,
Hurrying, skurrying"

of the stream of water, which, starting from College Hill, plunges down Funny Street in its mad race to empty itself into the river basin, before its fellow streams should outstrip it." (Haven Children, p. 70). "My young friends, do you know anything about the Providence hill-side streets? If you do, you will not wonder that Bear (the dog) winced; Charlotte, oh, oh, the monkey, making children scream," (Haven Children, p. 117). "Poor old Roger Williams; your weary spirit is at rest;; there's no more up-hill work for you." (p. 117. The Old Brown Farm is mentionad (p. 119) and in several other places. This was the Moses Brown Farm, the name, and place, was well known to me (the present writer) but now it is an unknown locality. Moses Brown, born in September, 1738, and

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Robt. J. B. Sullivan.

died in September, 1836. The Moses Brown farm was a well known location in 1847 and years after.

The author makes mention of many things existing in Rhode Island when she was writing her book —some I will briefly mention. The Excursion Boats on the Narragansett Bay (p. 124); the Newport Harbor; the orchards of the old Rhode Island Greening Apple (p. 140); "Yes, my son, very near Providence is a village called Johnston (p. 133); Squantum Club House (p. 175); The "Reform School" (p. 174) no longer in existence; with one more interesting extract I will close this paper. "The Narragansett sailors do tell of a party of grave and learned clergymen coming from a Newport meeting, how the careless, saucy sea breezes teased these Reverend gentlemen, and at last, when fairly out of port,' the boldest of them helped himself to the Bishop's Hat and then ran off to "Blow" about it. What that Bishop did history doesn't say; whether he made a soldier-cap of his Providence Journal, or a night cap of his pocket handkerchief, we cannot competently say" (p. 171). The book clearly touches closely Rhode Island. The Funny Old House on Funny Street, is today Number 10 Hopkins Street, the most curious of all the Providence hillside streets. There are stories of storms in years now past, which would start a mental tornado, if I could find them. The structure of this book is unique and peculiar, and aside from peculiarity it is bright. I placed a copy in the Sidney S. Rider Historical Library, now in the Brown University Library, nearly forty years ago.

The Journal of last Monday was in the flame of excitement in publishing an account of the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, and with it a picture of the present Emperor Francis Joseph, and beneath it this charming bit of imperial life:

"Into his long life of sorrows, the assination of Francis Ferdinand comes as another great tragedy. The murder of the Emperor was attempted in 1853; his brother, Maximillian, Emperor of Mexico, was executed, after a court-martial, in 1867; his niece was burned to death in Vienna; a sister met the same fate in Paris; a cousin drowned himself in Stabrenbery Lake. Rudulph, the Imperial Prince, was murdered in 1889; during the same year Archduke Johanna Salvator, heir apparent, fled the country as John Orth, never to be heard of again. Following the morganatic marriage of Francis Ferdinand came the greatest blow of all, the murder of Empress Elizabeth by stabbing, in Geneva in 1898."

For men to be put at the head of a government, and then make their family descendents, the people, suffer, while the world lasts is a scandalous conundrum. Nothing now in existence is like this Francis Joseph's "Empire." Extermination is the remedy.

Historical Landmarks in Rhode Island.

"At the meeting of the Historical Society, on Tuesday night, Mr. Rider introduced a resolution, which was intended to express the opinion that the marking of certain historic localities, which were closely connected with the early Indian history, by the erection of some kind of suitable monument, or perhaps by an inscription on some adjacent rock, of the circumstances connected with the place, would tend to keep in perpetual memory these early events, and would induce people to study again the old histories. Mr. Rider gave the names of several such localities, to wit: The scene of the capture of

Annawon; the locality above Pawtucket where Capt. Peirce's army was entirely slaughtered; the Nine Men's Misery in Cumberland; the Narragansett Swamp fight, and the place of burial in Wickford of the Forty Dead. These are all places near by us, and notwithstanding the fact that the Rhode Island men of that day took but little active part in some of the events, yet the events took place, and were very closely connected with the history of the colony, and no Rhode Island history has every been, or ever will be, written which omits the details of these interesting stories. It was the moral support of the Historical Society which Mr. Rider wished to obtain, in the hope that the people living in the towns might be awakened to an active interest in the project. The scene in Wickford was selected to begin with, and if this one succeeded, perhaps others would be tried. After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, and a committee consisting of Prof. William Gammell, Sidney S. Rider and David S. Baker, Jr., were appointed to carry out this purpose of the resolution."

This suggestion of mine was near forty years ago. Thus I was the first ever to suggest Historic Landmarks here in Rhode Island. The suggestion was at once adopted, and instead of placing me at the head of the committee, Prof. William Gammell was placed at the head, and did nothing.

The Providence Sunday Journal of May 3rd, last, has an article with this title: "Why Rhode Island Was the the Thirteenth State." Who was its author I do not know. It reads: "New Light on the Subject by Father of Rhode Island Independence Day." Enclosed in the article is a portrait of James G. Slater, Town Clerk of North Smithfield, who added May 4 to State's Calendar of Red Letter Days. Here is a clipping: "When he (who's) ascertained more than a score of years ago that this

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State (Rhode Island) had been robbed of the credit of being the first colony to declare itself absolutely independent of Great Britain, and thereby set an example for its sister colonies, he started an uphill fight to interest other loyal sons of the State in a campaign to have Rhode Island given the recognition in history to which her early record shows she is entitled."

The article is a mass of "historical" nonsense. If the "Colony," not the "State," made a Declaration of Independence from England on the 4th of May, 1775, why did the General Assembly enact a Form of the Oath of Enlistment, on or about May 6, 1775? "It is enacted by the authority aforesaid that each soldier, be enlisted by signing the following enlistment, to wit. 'I, the subscriber, hereby solemnly engage, and enlist myself, as a soldier in His Majesties Service." Never was there a more untruthful account of the action of the Rhode Island General Assembly in becoming one of the United States —that, too, the thirteenth. When we attempt to write history, we should be careful not to let our work drift into fiction. If Rhode Island had made a Declaration of Independence on the 4th of May, could the State, within three days enact a law which made every Rhode Island soldier in His Majesty's Service.

A young woman, employed in a lawyer's office, said to me that she was a Catholic, and kicked my innocent publication. I gently informed her that Book Notes, and myself were Catholic, but that she was a "Roman Catholic," one of the "Bloody" Mary kind, in England, in 1553-8. She (Bloody Mary) was an illigitimate woman, of Henry the Eighth paternity, who forced herself to the position of Queen of England, by the assistence of the Pope of Rome. According to history, she burned at the stake two hundred and seventy-five men and women, during the brief period of her reign. The young woman told me that "Bloody" Mary didn't burn any body. Then I asked her who did burn the 275 victims and she informed me that God burned them. Such is the teaching

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of ignorant masses by the present Papal Government.

The owners of newspapers, otherwise, the holders of the stocks, are all after money, and as only those called "The Rich" have money, the newspapers cuddle the Rich and throttle the Poor men. The par value of stock of the Providence Journal corporation was $100.00. It has soared to such a height that you can not buy a share for less than $2000.00. Such are the business profits of newspapers.

The Journal said editorially on the 27th day of June: Not a sign of Prosperity." Does the Journal advocate the "business," as some call it, of the past twenty-five years? I saw the Journal advocate Black "business" of the South in 1858, and I saw the Journal flop and drop when the Civil War broke out.

No announcement has yet been made, that I have seen, which tells us whether the Little Meeting House, in which Roger Williams preached while in Salem, nor whether the original structure of the house which he built, and from which he was banished from Boston by politicians, has been burned.

It is time that men were elected to Senate in the United States, to represent the People, and not to make or bribe other members to make Tariff Taxation laws, with which to rob the People and enrich themselves.

"Business," or that work called Business, is neither more nor less than Highway Robbery in many forms. It has got to be stopped, and it will be stopped; there are more men outside of the U. S. Senate than in it; and they will act as with Black Slaves in 1863 were acted.

The trend of having five, or ten, different prices for our Food, as for instance, mutton, beef, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, etc., was to decieve the people; the ignorant buyers believing the higher price means better quality of the goods; it is neither more nor, as now practiced, than a deliberate swindle. Just the same with loading a dead hen with manure and making us buy it at 35 cents a pound.

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Henry R. Chase, a well-known citizen of Providence, has recently published a handsome quarto volume entitled "Owners and Occupants of the Lots, Houses and Shops in the Town of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1798, located on maps of the Highways of that date. Also owners or occupants of homes in the compact part of Providence in 1759, showing the location, and in whose names they are to be found on the map of 1798. A very careful statement is given of the owners and occupants and what buildings they had; their form, size, capacity, and for what purpose used. There are nine index maps, on each one the occupant's house are pictured, and who occupies, or uses them. It is a book of great local and personal interest and will afford you hours of useful study

---

A shop keeper having five different prices for eggs has this name on one end of the row, "nearby;" and this, "dirty eggs" on the other end. If his eggs are dirty, why not wash them? "Nearby" is a name given to eggs from Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Does this shop keeper mean to fool the people?

The revival of *Book Notes* is a matter of congratulation. It is a little eight page leaflet, fortnightly, at fifty cents a year, returning in any given number, we venture to predict, the whole price of the subscription.—*The Nation.*

The Perambulation of Kent. Containing the description, history, and customs of that county (England) written by William Lambard of Lincoln's Inn, corrected and enlarged. To which is added the Charters, Laws, and Privileges, of the Cinque Ports, never before printed. London, 1656, half calf, upwards of 700 pages. $9.50

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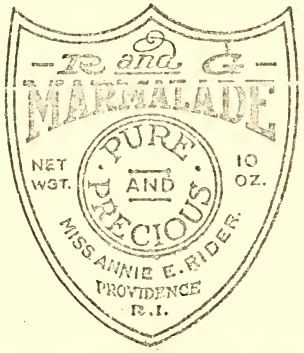

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An error, in numbering each issue of Book Notes, was made on the 28th of February last, and has not yet been corrected. In binding the volume, the dates must be followed.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

An Indian Map of the Lands of RHODE ISLAND

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THE AWFUL WICKEDNESS OF PHYSICIANS IN THRUSTING POISON MATTER FROM A SORE IN SOME ANIMAL INTO A PERSON NOT DISEASED — BUT KILLING THE VICTIM.

A friend sent to me a three-column clipping, cut from the New York *Herald*, of the 20th of June, 1914. This was its heading, *"Deaths From Vaccination Greater Than Deaths From Small Pox—Medical Falsehoods Denying Deaths From Vaccination and Lockjaw Answered and Crushed."* The article is much too long for me to attempt to summarize it. But its statements are fundamental logic. I will give the opening paragraphs of the article, to wit:—

"There are two great facts that have already been proved in our previous articles that may be re-stated here:—*First*: That general vaccination is more dangerous to public health and human life than natural smallpox and now causes more deaths than smallpox, particularly in children. *Second*: That these facts are admitted and disclosed in English statistics but are denied and concealed in our own statistics.

"These two unerring shots have gone right home to the vital center of this great modern medical barbarism of compulsory disease and death and have undoubtedly given all compulsory vaccination in this state its death wound from which it will never ultimately recover in this state or throughout this nation, wherever this medical evil still exists, as soon as these two great and shocking facts sink fully into the public mind.

"I now digress in my intended choice of subjects for my closing or final articles and confine myself here to this particular subject of deaths from lockjaw or tetanus in vaccination wounds, which is one of the most frequent causes of deaths from vaccination in this state, and will illustrate fully the frequent fatality of vaccination and the crafty, absurd and shameful manner in which our vaccinators in charge of our death certificates and our vital statistics try to excuse, conceal and deny these deaths and the full responsibility of vaccination for the same."

Of course, the New York *Herald* has an immense circulation all over the United States, and its denunciation of vaccination must and will in the end prevail. *Book Notes* for the past fifteen years has exposed this awful murderous fraud, both in England and here in New England. Here are a few titles:

Vaccination with human virus killed more than 500 children by erysipelas between the year 1853-1883 in Providence, v. 17, p. 164. Vaccination with Lock Jaw in Woonsocket and Philadelphia, v. 18, p. 188. Vaccination Deaths in Providence 1853-1893 by Syphilis and by Erysipelas, v. 20, p. 84. Vaccination resulted in malignant smallpox in Providence, v. 18, p. 93.

These are but specimens. More than fifty chapters are in *Book Notes*. Here are two more, vaccination produces lock

jaw in 1903, v. 20, p. 126; vaccination produces lock jaw and death, v. 19, p. 89.

Since I am now nothing but a defunct bookseller of an age now passed, it is a pleasure to receive such clippings as this:—

"BLANKFACE, THE BOOKSELLER."

(From the New York World)

"A speaker at the meeting in New York of the American Booksellers' Association referred to the 'blank-faced book salesman, with his stupidity, which acts as an obstacle between the books and the reading public.' That there is such a person is well known.

"The bookseller of other days was not blank-faced and he was not an obstacle. He was in the business, as a rule, because he loved books. He knew all about them inside as well as outside, and he took pleasure in their company.

"Booksellers of this type used to be found in every town having a population of 10,000 or more. They ranked socially with the preacher, the lawyer and the schoolmaster. They usually were friends of the old-fashioned printer, who was nearly always an editor and in many cases an orator. Their stores were headquarters for students and thinkers.

"Such merchants have now disappeared almost everywhere. There are big cities in the United States that do not have a true bookstore. There are hundreds of important towns that have nothing resembling a bookstore. Books are sold, of course, but they may be a side line for dry goods or for peanuts. The lady or the gentleman at the counter sells books, not as our old booksellers did, but merely as one who operates a cash register."

Here is another clipping from the *Springfield Republican*:—

"The annual reunion of the Narragansetts also reminds one of the interesting work recently produced by that unique Providence bookseller, Sidney S. Rider, on the Lands of Rhode Island and the Indian tribe resident there when Roger Williams first appeared among them. Mr. Rider is one of the most remarkable antiquaries in America, the minuteness of his learning concerning all subjects of local historical or antiquarian interests being unrivaled. Read-

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ers of his *"Book Notes,"* published monthly, have long realized that Mr. Rider was one bookseller in 10,000,000. he is eminently one of an old school who were themselves scholars, indefatigable students and compilers of curious and valuable information which no one else could or would accumulate and preserve for posterity.

"Mr. Rider, the Providence antiquary, is remarkable in knowing everything in Rhode Island that has Indian roots to it He takes, for example, the name of the city of Woonsocket and shows that it is derived from an Indian name Niswosaket, which Williams had applied to a neighboring hill, and that it has had at different times no less than 25 different spellings. Rhode Island is full of places with odd names. Pawtucket was originally the Indian Pautuckqut. But one of Mr. Rider's most signal triumphs as an antiquary is his apparent success in tracing the origin of 'Gotam or Goatam,' a locality in Olneyville. In old English literature is the 'Merie tale of the mad men of Gotam,' written by Dr. Andrew Borde in 1560. Gotam or Goatam is a corruption of the name of the English town Gotham and it was brought to Rhode Island by Englishmen who were familiar with the history of the English village and the celebrated tale associated with it. Mr. Rider's book is full of researches like this one, and, while dealing with minute matters, it is a remarkable deposit of local antiquarian scholarship."

THE POETIC AND THE HISTORIC FORM OF HISTORY.

A few weeks since, we printed a verse in "The Poetic Form," I have long felt sorry that I had not compared the views of Roger Williams with those of the Kings, David and Solomon.

THE POETIC FORM

King Solomon and King David led merry, merry lives,
They had many, many sweethearts, and many, many wives;
But when old age o'ertook them with many, many qualms,
Then, Solomon wrote the Proverbs and David writ the Psalms.

THE HISTORIC FORM

The Wives of David—and the Ten Concubines.

(Twelve (12) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid $9.00. Adress the Author, Providence, R. I.

Solomon was a son of David, the third son, so the Bible tells us. So I must begin with the most ancient; David had three sets of wives. 1st. the wives of Wanderings; 2nd. the wives of Hebron; 3rd. the wives of Jerusalem. There were four (4) of the first; five (5) of the second; and eleven (11) of the third.

But David's son, Solomon, had seven hundred wives (700) and three hundred (300) concubines. (Kings 1, Ch. 11. v. 1-3.) Solomon was far more female-ish than his father, David.

Here is what Roger Williams wrote to Lady Vane, in his beautiful Epistle Dedicatorie, written in the wild woods of Rhode Island before the name was born—

"Amongst the many Crowns of mercy (Madam) which it hath pleased the Father of mercies to crowne your soul with, as David speaks of his, Psal. 103. there are two which justly challenge (and your Ladyship I know doth humbly acknowledge them) to be the fairest.

"The first, That he himself most high, most holy, (who makes his common choice, the poor, Jam. 2. and chooseth few Lords, few Knights, few Ladies, (few wise, few noble, few mighty) hath freely chosen you, Madam, in so gracious and blessed a measure, to desire to fear his Name."

The Divine Law Prevails and not a man on earth can successfully disprove it—Again, not one man on this earth knows the scope of the Divine Law; hence any man who violates this law will suffer This will apply both mentally and physically every moment of every hour; and every hour of every day; and every day of every year.

Consider a moment the business conditions constructed during the past twenty-five years in these United States; with the Tariffs and with a Senate of the United States which does not represent the People—Highway Robbery is high in honor above it; railroads between states, coal mines; oil wells, and everything necessary for human life. There was a mill, which twenty-five years ago had a value of $150,000, today it has a value of $6,000,000. A man

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started, in one state, a dry goods store, then in another, and so on, until he had, all over the country, more than forty dry goods shops. He has failed, with an amount of indebtedness more than $37,000,000. Do men suppose this man will pay his debts, and a premium besides?

My contemporary, *The Evening Tribune*, had recently a leader on "*Government By Suspicion*," from which I give a couple of extracts, to wit:—

"GOVERNMENT BY SUSPICION"

"That unfair business should in some way be restrained is a conclusion which necessarily has followed the disclosure of its practices. But much of the legislation now proposed by President Wilson as supplementary to the Sherman law will affect also the ordinary business man, who will be unpleasantly and unwarrantably policed by the methods for regulating unfair business, many of which do not give proper consideration to his every-day work.

"Now an unfair 'big' business, with a full treasury, may not view with alarm the cost of preparing these reports for the Government, but the average business man must figure down to cents, the work involved. Of the hundred thousand corporations which may be affected the majority are the bread and butter of business men.

"Where the Wilson Administration fails is in not closely recognizing the difference between the average business man and unfair business and in not so shaping its legislation proposals, in practical details as well as in principle, that from the seed of bad practices which certain 'big' businesses have sown the average business man of this country will not reap a crop of expensive details and cumbersome impediments."

ONLY TWELVE (12) COPIES OF MY BOOK (SO KINDLY COMPLIMENTED BY THE *SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN*) REMAIN UNSOLD. WHEN THESE ARE GONE, UP WILL GO THE PRICE AGAIN.

Huerta has now entered the realm of the dead; here he refers to this Republic, the United States:

"To be more explicit, I will say that the action of the Government of the republic during its short life has dealt

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death blows to an unjust Power. Later on, stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end that Power, which has done so much harm and committed so many outrages on this continent."

And here he refers to his previous work with the people of Mexico:

"In conclusion, I will say that I abandon the presidency of the republic, carrying with me the highest sum of human wealth, for I declare that I have arraigned at the bar of universal conscience, the honor of a Puritan, whom I as a gentleman, challenge to wrest from me that possession."

Whether you are an Elk, or a Moose, or a Bear, or a Buck; you must work in the interest of the People, and not for Highway men.

Whenever the Inspector finds milk of such quality as places it upon the *BLACK* List, the fact must be kept secret from the people who use milk. Fool that I am, I have supposed that "the truth unless published from malicious motives shall be sufficient defence to the person charged." Is it a malicious motive to stop men from "Historical" lying?

Roosevelt was an accidental President of the United States. Today would a President of the United States be tolerated, one moment, should he do the infernal work which, as President of the United States, Roosevelt did, with the Tennessee coal mines. Such work and such days have departed forever.

BOOKS ON THE ROMAN LAW

For sale by Sidney S. Rider.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlanterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* with the successive writers Muhlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollstandiges, Sach and Gestz-Register,* (indexes) in four vols., the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. $35.00

Pandectae Justinianeae in novum ordinem Digestae; cum legibus codecis et novellis, quae Jus Pandectarum confirmant, explicant aut abrogant Lugduni, (London) 1782, 3 vols., folio, half calf. Best edition, known as Robert J. Pothier's. $25.00

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I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—"*Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island*," by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Tourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland.

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo. London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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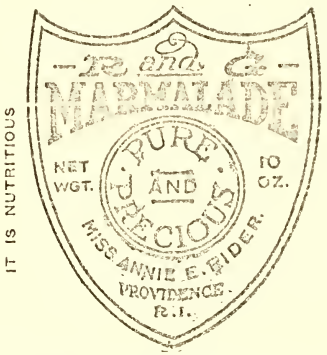

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, ... *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1914. | Vol. 31. No. 17

HISTORICAL NOTES CONCERNING THE TRANSMISSION OF THE TOWN OF PROVIDENCE TO A CITY.

The first movements in the transformation of the town of Providence into a city, began about 1822. During that year, the sidewalks on some of the principal streets were filled and levelled, and eight lamps were set and lighted in various parts of the town, so that the sober citizen could dispense with his lantern as he went abroad in the evening. The houses and shops on the principal streets were being numbered by Edward R. Young, and at the same time Daniel Anthony prepared a map of the town. These two labors performed, induced Brown & Danforth to publish a Directory of the town. For this purpose they employed Nathan Smith, Jr., to assist them in taking the names and residences of the inhabitants. The first Providence Directory was a pamphlet of seventy-four pages. The publisher, on account of the expensive and uncertain nature of the undertaking, solicited a large subscription. It contained 2,970 names, of, which there were 45 Smiths, 40 Browns, 42 Arnolds, 28 Greenes and 17 names beginning with M'c. Of the Greenes, there were no plebians without the final *e*.

In 1870, old Uncle Hugh Brown had removed from Providence, and relinquished the Directory to other hands. The names had reached upwards of 26,600—of these, 340 were Smiths, 283 Browns, 136 Arnolds, Greenes 143, without the final *e* 40, while the M'cs had reached the respectable number of 1,255.

In two of the Directories published by Mr. Brown, the colored people were published separately from the white people; this was in 1836-9. Mr. Brown published in all 19 volumes of the Providence Directory, between the years 1824-59.

The use of Market Square and North Main street as a cow pasture was restricted to certain defined parts of the day and seasons of the year by statute law, the main portions of which we reproduce. It is pleasing to observe the regard which our fathers had for the rights of the cows on Sundays.

From November to April, cows were not to be allowed to feed and run at large from William P. Olney's house, on High street, easterly and along the while width of the street, until it reached the Second Congregational Meeting House; also from Whitman's Block easterly and along and including the whole width of Market square—the whole of Main street lying between North Baptist street and Planet street—also South Water street lying between Weybosset Bridge and Packet wharf, etc. Provided, however, that all cows may during the time aforesaid go at large within the limits aforesaid, on Sabbath days and in the night season, from eight o'clock until sunrise. From April to November the cows had the range of this territory untroubled by the law. The penalty for a breach of this law was one dollar fine.

The wild fanatics of the time were urging the building of a hotel, and still other visionaries the building of an alms house, which latter work Mr. Dexter accomplished for them. They further urge-

ed the establishment of a system of police— for the town watch were still crying the hour of the night, and telling the sleepy citizens that all was well. A new promenade around the Cove was demanded to keep the surrounding owners from further encroachment upon its waters. An iconoclastic crusade was being preached against the golden rhinocerous, lambs and lions, monkeys, dogs, Turks heads, bunches of grapes and white mice, which ornamented the door-posts of the shops. A book, with the imprint of its title page: "Sold by John Carter at the Shakespear's Head, in Meeting street" had a peculiar effect upon us, and to this day we cannot overcome the gentle passion.

The Town Treasurer still sold the town's thatch on the north sidewalk of Weybosset street. A trusty citizen was annually appointed overseer of the pump at the north end of the town, and another trusty citizen overseer of the pump at the south end of the town, and still another (for there was no difficulty in those days in finding trusty citizens) overseer of the pump in Weybosset street. The five public schools contained eight hundred scholars, and John Holroyd and Elisha Atkins and Mr. Hartshorn and Mr. Dexter were the masters. These were in the good old days when going to school meant quite another thing from the present; before the free schools and a liberal culture had filled the prison houses and reform schools with victims ruined in proportion as they became educated, an idea recently advanced among us!

Let us take our readers back with us to these distant days now mellowed with age, and notice the change in opinions, and in men and things, and observe the beginnings of enterprises which, in the progress of time, were to develop into powers in the land. As the conscientious editor of the *Journal* wended his way to the First Baptist on Sabbath morning, he objected to having his mind diverted from religious thoughts by hucksters selling vegetables on the Great Bridge, or the assemblage of twenty or thirty fellows in a barber's shop talking of matters which relate not to religious concernments, or by the collection of wicked lads on Vinton's corner. The solicitude of the worthy editor for those

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who use profane language *on the Sabbath* is touching; but especially notable was his appeal to such of his lawyer friends as sometimes wickedly filled out their declarations on the sacred day.

It was the custom of these times for the people to place lamps or candles in their windows to light the streets on dark nights, when, upon occasions such as a fire, numbers of people were obliged to be abroad. Loud were the complaints from any cause the negligent housekeeper failed in the performance of this duty.

The old fire bucket law was still in force. It was a relic of 1734. It provided that every housekeeper should keep two, good leather buckets capable of holding at least two gallons each, with the owner's name painted at large thereon, to be kept in some convenient place, etc., under a penalty of at first twelve shillings but which from time to time increased until the time of which we are writing, when it had reached five dollars. In one year the town authorities prosecuted three hundred of the householders for non-performance of this duty. This old law is as good a specimen of the characteristic legislation of these old times as can be desired.

Stages still supplied the means of travel on the land, but the railroads were being discussed. A canal to Worcester was projected and the splendid passenger boat Lady Carrington, which afterwards floated upon its waters, will occur to the memory of some of my readers.

Men see, day by day, the prices bid and prices asked for Standard Oil stocks. These men never consider how the figures read five or six months ago. All stocks have dropped. Some more than a hundred dollars a share. The average drop will equal more than twenty-five per cent. The day will soon arrive when the Government of these United States will take possession of every oil well beneath the surface of the earth in the country. Then you will hear the "wind" whistle from the stocks, and stocks will become stacks.

It is the day of Human Rights that has come. Neither Religion, nor Medicine, nor Lawyers, nor Landlords can wring the necks or the pocketbooks of the People.

(Twelve (12) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid $9.00. Adress the Author, Providence, R. I.

"Water Closets" and a *"Privy Vault"* for men and women in the middle of the street called Weybosset is a scandalous use of the People's money; and useless against personal exposure. Show me, men or women, who will use it, showing themselves walking 100 or 200 feet in a broad highway and everybody looking at them.

The price of poultry at the Swede's Public Market has dropped. For years it has run from 20 to 35 cents a pound. Now it runs from 15 to 30 cents. The prices are 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25 and 30 cents a pound, and all packed full of hen manure and the legs and necks attached. You have lost nearly fifty cents which you have paid for manure, that is in case you paid 30 cents a pound for the fowl. The price for pork, to roast, at this market the same day was 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 cents a pound—can you figure the exact value of this meat?

Typhoid Vaccination by Virus made its five breakdown in New York City by "Health Board Serum," and a National Guardsman in Brooklyn, New York, was stricken after a third inoculation by "U. S. Army Serum."

"Mrs. Catherine E. La Forge Mercer of 20 Crescent Place, Brooklyn, who, with her three small children, two of whom are still at the point of death, and her sister, Mrs. Blanche Romer of 452 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, became ill several weeks ago following their inoculation with typhoid vaccine obtained from the Brooklyn Bureau of the Health Department by Dr. Sidney E. Smith of 78 Arlington Avenue, died at her home yesterday morning."

"Another case of illness following inoculation with typhoid fever vaccine became known yesterday. At about the same time, the Department of Health issued a statement that the illness of the three Mercer children and the death of their mother after inoculation were not due to the vaccine, but to typhoid fever contracted before the vaccine was applied."

Dr. Carson, of San Francisco, Cal., has been provided with $60,000 by Mrs. E. H. Harriman. So he now says:

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The "Voters' League" is a new scheme to control the votes of the People.

"The new Voters' League here in Rhode Island purposes to save the electors the trouble of inquiring for themselves into the fitness and worthiness of candidates for public office."

"Surely this 'assistance' to voters may be regarded as the ne plus ultra of labor saving devices in practical politics. It saves them the trouble not only of thinking but even of remembering."

Among its founders are the chief owners of the Providence *Journal*. All men who vote ought to be beyond the control of any other men. How long will it be before "thoughtless" men will be used to turn the political grind stone?

I am indeed an "Old Bird," nevertheless I am still allowed by the "*Republicans*" to vote. I was one of the first 217 Republican voters who voted in 1854 in Rhode Island, and I have lived to see the birth and the death of the party; the most corrupt in Money, Business and Politics of any party yet born here. Robbing the community for the enrichment individually has got to come to an end. Abraham Lincoln told us, "It was a Government of the People, by the People, for the People." It is about time that that Public Law should be put into action.

Senator Lippitt, from Rhode Island, incorporated a brilliant "speech" into the discussion, July 25th, upon the action of the Government in bringing the New Haven Railroad before the Supreme Court of the United States. Here is a clipping:

"Mr. President, it seems to me that as regards this situation, there has been an extraordinary and a most intemperate attack upon the New Haven Railroad Company. I do not know from what source that attack has been instigated, but it bears all the earmarks

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of an organized attempt to depreciate the value of the New Haven securities. The parties who are going to suffer in this matter are those whom the Government claims it is trying to protect, as a result of these suits, Mr. Mellen is not going to be injured by any suit that is brought to dissolve the New Haven Railroad; Mr. Morgan is not going to be injured by any such suit; it will be simply the innocent stockholders of that railroad who will be injured.

"I confess that I feel very strongly about the matter. I think that from a business standpoint, if I may say so, it is a 'raw deal' to those stockholders; and I think that the directors whose business it is to protect them should have a free hand in doing so."

It certainly is an extraordinary condition when Mellen and Morgan *will not suffer*, while innocent stockholders will be injured. He continues: "It is, from a business standpoint, *'A RAW DEAL.'* Have a little patience, my dear friend, such business deals will soon be *cooked;* no longer left raw.

Last Sunday the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, a Philadelphia church pastor, was at rest at Narragansett Pier; he preached a sermon there, from which I will give a few extracts. Here is one:—"The failure of the New Haven Railroad has brought moral consternation into many of the best homes in New England, where, in days past, the name J. P. Morgan has been on par with God." Here is another:—"Something is wrong with our American Democracy (meaning the People). We hear on all sides the reverberations of a tremendous discontent." One more:—"A few rich men, here and there, seem to be in control whenever the country at large is in a state of unusual prosperity. The poor man and those of us who belong to the middle class never seem able to get very far along the avenues of financial progress."

"The leadership of President Wilson is morally active and vitally quickening in the making of new laws and the advancing of new measures for the ultimate economic prosperity of the masses. All this is good, but men are not patient, and can't wait to see the financial returns of the Wilson Administration. All over the nation, men are crying out for a living wage, better social and industrial conditions, and for more freedom to speak and act from political bosses or religious autocrats."

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TUSKAWANTA.

There came to me a few days since a beautiful poem, from New York, octavo in form, bearing the title above. It was written by George H. Babcock, once a Rhode Islander, but now a citizen of Brooklyn, New York.

I will reproduce the Prologue, for that tells the story far better than I can do it and more instructive. Here it is:

Mysterious Lake Ron-kon-ko-ma.

Situate in about the geographical center of Long Island, about fifty miles from City Hall, New York, nestled among the low surrounding hills, lies the beautiful Lake Ron-kon-koma. Its water, fresh, pure, limpid, evidently has its source in springs, for no surface stream feeds it; neither is there any apparent outlet. While Long Island Sound is four miles to the north, and the Great South Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean lie about the same distance away to the south, the lake is fifty-seven feet above them both. Many have advanced the theory that as an analysis of its waters is the same as that of certain Vermont lakes, it was doubtless fed by one of them; and that it empties by another subterranean channel, into the waters of the Great South Bay. If this could be substantiated by facts, it would immediately explain forever the mystery of its source, and where it empties. The water of the lake is remarkably pure and clear. It is almost entirely surrounded by a pure white sand beach, where, in the summer season, bathing is enjoyed. It is said by those who have long lived in the neighborhood, that there is an undeviating septennial rise and fall of the water of the lake, that the water rises for three and one-half years, to a height of fifteen to twenty feet. The Indians would not fish in the lake, regarding it as sacred. Then comes the poem, TUS-KA-WANTA, the mystery of Lake Ron-kon-koma. I will give the opening paragraph.

"In the land of Seawanhocky,
'Mid quahaug and periwinkle,
Roamed there in peace the See-a-toques
Near the shores of Ron-kon-koma;
Near its pure and silent waters
Oft they wandered and held councils."

I ought not to print or blend the pleasure which my readers will have as they read, and will themselves see the mental brightness, which the bright and beautiful writer has laid within their reach. But I must give one specimen. Here it is:

"'Twas the young chief Wyancombone
Pride of father, Chief Wy-an-danch,
and his mother, Wit--chit-au-bit
Of the great tribe of Montauk,
Friendly neighbors of See-a-toques,
Straight he pointed to the waters, etc."

Mr. Babcock tells us that there is a Legend of the Lake, about a young Indian chief, who was drowned in the lake; and that his intended bride came in a phantom canoe, sighing for the return of her lover. Mr. Babcock has poetized the story, and introduced historical Indian things found in the Records of 1640-1675.

Mr. Babcock follows with the story

of Oe-he-douse, the great sachem; and his song of Love; and the treachery of No-we-di-nah, all of which is set forth in fine poetic form. Lastly comes the Epilogue:

"Past have tribes of Seawan-hocky,
Gone their spirits in the distance.
To last hunting ground returneth,
Stilled their voices—all is silent.
Dust of them is all remaineth.
But the love song of all nature
Lives it on the same as ever.
And the thrush, the auk and rabbit
And the bee in search of honey
Seek they still, for love, desire;
And the south wind softly whispers
Through the tree tops to the flowers
And the love winds gently echo
From the brooklet, as it murmurs
To the bursting buds, just lisping.
Live their voices, never ceasing.
When the bosom of the waters,
Of the sacred Ron-kon-koma
Breathes it high, each seven summers
When the twilight, o'er its surface
Cleams through mist of radient splendor
Appears the maiden Tuskawanta.
In her phantom mist boat gliding
Through the shadowy veil, singing
To her lover, on shore standing."

Mr. Babcock has given a page of explanatory notes, concerning the Indian names of the sachems. Among them is given the maiden Tuskawanta, meaning the spirit of love.

The price of this beautiful poem is fifty cents. Those who wish copies can send fifty cents to George H. Babcock, Brooklyn, New York.

The *Chicago News* printed a leader, entitled *Monarchy on Trial;* the *Providence Journal* reprinted it. It opens with this clause taken from the Essays of Montaigne: "The souls of Emperors and cobblers are cast in the same mould; reason that makes us wrangle with a neighbor causes war between Princes." Montaigne, in intellectual strength, is among the greatest ever in France; yes, among the greatest in all the world. The day has come which will end forever all political titles, whether Emperors, Monarchs, Kings, Dukes, Earls, Peers, Barons, Knights, or what name soever is used in not Germany alone, but in all Europe.

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William B. Greenough,
Walter W. Griffith,
Michael J. Houlihan,
Byron S. Watson,
Chas. A. Russell,
Robt. J. B. Sullivan.

Men from all the governments in Europe have for years been coming to live in these United States of America, now the strongest nation on the face of the earth. Hitherto kings have brought on all wars and forced their inhabitants to fight, or die, or both. The end has now begun; it will never end but in one way and that way is the way of Human Rights. The Idle Rich will no longer be permitted to live. It is a positive delight to me that I can reproduce such a clipping as this from a Rhode Island newspaper—the *Providence Journal* of last Sunday.

America and the German People.

Statements that there is a feeling of hostility in the United States against the German people are not based upon facts. The industrious, intelligent Germans who excel in the trades and in scientific research are not objects of suspicion or hatred. It is the German government that is criticised without reservation, and the time when the Germans themselves will join America in censuring the ruler, who, without reason, has brought on a disastrous war perhaps is not far distant.

The real enemy of Germany is the irresponsible and arrogant Kaiser. England, France, the United States and other countries did not inflict upon Germany the incalculable damage of war. Germany was not menaced by invaders. The Emperor's attacks upon France, Russia, and Belgium were without justification, and if, as appears probable, Germany is ruined by the war, the Germans must find whatever satisfaction there may be in making it impossible for their rulers to repeat the frightful mistakes and crimes of the past few days.

Meanwhile the humane and law-abiding nations of the world have only sympathy for the betrayed people of the German empire.

The changes in the forms of spelling English words is well shown by attempting to read the poetry of Goethe. The tribes who talked the language of the Indians have passed from existence with changes in the construction of their words progresses as badly as does the English. SAKONNET. This is the latest style. In the writings of Roger

---

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The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid $9.00. Adress the Author, Providence, R. I.

Williams, as printed *Miantinoma* appears in eight different forms. The name *Woonsocket* has twenty forms; the name *Narragansett* has twelve forms; the name *Netasunkanet* spelled here as Roger Williams wrote it, in the original deed given by the Sachems to Williams, now has upward of seventy different forms of being spelled. SAKONNET has had fourteen, and probably many more. I will give those which I have found: Sogkonate, Saconet, Saconett, Seconet, Sakonet, Saugkkonnett, Sakonett, Seaconet, Succonet, Seconnet, Seaconnet, Sakee-konk-et. Possibly there are many other forms existing in the Records of Deeds in this most ancient town. For them I have never searched.

A preacher of what he calls Religion who preaches false stuff, cannot send me, nor you, to Hell; nor can any man control the "gates" of Heaven. There are no gates. The Pope of Rome is not God; nor does he represent God, as the present Pope wrote to President Taft that he, the present Pope of Rome, did represent God here on Earth. The days of such stuff are ended forever. In truth no such Divine Law ever existed. The work was merely for squeezing money from the poor laborers who worked and earned it.

The Peers of England hold to the principle that only "Peers" shall own the earth; and when a peer dies only his male children shall inherit his lands; his girls get no lands. Is it right (considering our birth) that one man, or a dozen men, shall own all the lands on this earth, and possess the power to make us pay money to those men for the right to walk upon or sleep upon the earth; we have got to eat the fruits of the earth, or die. But it is coming rapidly that it is the Peers who must die.

Vaccination of horses today, to prevent the horse from taking the "glanders" has begun in this country. Vaccination first began by taking poison matter out of a sore on an animal, and thrusting the matter into the flesh of a child or other human being. It is fooling the ignorant masses for money

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at the peril of life. Now poison matter has been stopped and different kinds of chemicals are employed, actually nobody knows what. Two different kinds of chemicals are used for typhoid fever. A woman in New York gave a doctor $60,000 to "devise" or discover one.

Books of thought are the greatest factors in the development of intellectual strength now existing in th world. But the novels of today are odorless rot.

The United States Court of St. Paul, Minnesota, has ordered the the dissolution of the "Harvester Company."

The company was incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock originally of $120,000,000. The control of the capital stock was placed in the hands of three voting trustees; Cyrus H. McCormack, Charles Deering, and George W. Perkins, which issued stock trust certificates to the persons actually owning the stocks.

"The bound volume of Book Notes for 1908 contains Mr. Sidney S. Rider's literary gossip and criticisms of historical, literary and political matters in Rhode Island. It is very full measure for the price. Mr. Rider attacks everything he disapproves, be it the courts, the Assembly, the smoke nuisance, vaccination or what not, with characteristic fervor. The Journal comes in for its share of Mr. Rider's spicy comment, even being blamed for tariff views that it has not advanced for 15 years. But that is only an entertaining feature in the many columns of good "stuff" contained in Book Notes. Those who enjoy candor and "bite" can find pleasure in each number of Mr. Rider's fortnightly."—Providence Journal Feb. 14th, 1909.

Congress has begun the Study of the Food Price Boost upwards. Here is the dispatch:

Washington, Aug. 11.— War prices for food in the United States called forth four investigation resolutions in the House to-day. All of the measures proposed inquiries into the reasons why, when American bumper crops are deprived of their foreign markets, the price of foodstuffs should go up in the home market.

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The newspapers of today squeeze money from the Idle Rich and the Idle Rich squeeze it from the laboring poor.

Five boys returned from the country, each with a bag, with half a bushel of something in it on his shoulders.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo. London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

The Descendants of the French Huguenots in Rhode Island.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—"*Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,*" by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Tourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgée.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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Pandectae Justinianeae in novum ordinem Digestae; cum legibus codecis et noveliis, quae jus Pandectarum confirmant, explicant aut abrogant Lugduni, (London) 1782, 3 vols., folio, half calf. Best edition, known as Robert J. Pothier's. $25.00

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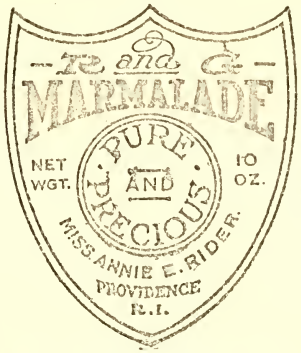

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THE REAL HISTORY OF "MY STONE BUILT WINDMILL" At Newport, R. I.

The Providence *Journal* of May 29, 1914, printed a rude picture entitled "The Tower of Mystery," and under it the following paragraph: "This unassuming structure, the Old Stone Mill" at Newport, is a question mark in stone, and in this state it is the Tower of Mystery. *No one knows who built it, or why it was put up, or when.* It has stood for centuries, without giving a clue to its history or purpose. One theory is that it was erected by the hardy and daring "Norwegians" who first discovered North America and founded the colony of *Vinland*, on the Atlantic coast, in the year 1000. The leader of the expedition was Lief Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, discoverer of Greenland. Note: the word Norwegians, used above, is not true. The word means inhabitants of Norway. But Norway did not exist at the time when the "Norsemen" are said to have constructed the "Old Stone Mill" at Newport. The Norsemen were inhabitants of Scandinavia, the most northern lands of Europe. They discovered first Iceland, as we now know it, and then Greeland, and from the last territory the Norsemen skirted the eastern shores of North America as far down as northern Massachusetts. No man to-day living can prove that a Norseman ever entered the waters of what we now know as Narragansett Bay. Again, the Providence *Journal* of May 22, 1910, contains an article entitled "An English Prototype of Newport's "Old Stone Mill." Then follows two large illustrations; "Newport's Old Stone Mill" and the other "Stone Mill" in Leamington." The *Journal* has a note beneath these two illustrations from which I shall make a few citations: "Mr. C. H. Clarke is a local *historian* in the City-by-the-sea, and his views as to the origin of the ancient structure were recently published in the Sunday *Journal* (March 27, 1910) and have awakened widespread interest. Mr. Clarke claimed no origin of the Old Mill (in Newport), but he expressed the opinion that he had *conclusive proof* that it (the Old Stone Mill at Newport) was not built by Benedict Arnold. The *Journal* continues: "After reading the *Journal*, Mr. S. E. Meitz of Philadelphia sent data and a photograph of a stone mill in Leamington, England, which he believes proves conclusively that the old stone mill at Newport was erected by Benedict Arnold; Mr Meitz says he was in England in 1902; and he saw a stone wind mill, when driving near Leamington. The structure resembled the Old Stone Mill at Newport so much that he belived some one must have seen the English mill and attempted to reproduce it at Newport." (Providence *Journal*, 22 May, 1910). Mr. Meitz continued: "There seems little doubt that the Newport structure is in reality an attempt to reproduce the English mill and is the work of Benedict Arnold about the year 1676." (Providence *Journal*, 22 May, 1910.) Again the *Journal* says: "The Leamington mill was erected in 1627 after a design by *George* Jones." It was designed by *Inigo* Jones, the

most famous English architect of that age.

Nicholas Easton was an Englishman who came to that settlement on Aquidnec Island before it had a name, since called Portsmouth. The incorporation took place "On the 7th day of the first month in 1638." (R. I. Col. Rec., v, 1, p. 52.) The Indian Deed, for the lands of *the* greate island of Aquednecke" had this date, "the 24th of ye 1st month called march in ye yeare (so commonly called) 1636-7." (R. I. Col. Rec., 1, p. 45.) This last date was written by Roger Williams, who made the purchase from Canonicus and Miantinomi for an English planting there.

Nicholas Easton, above mentioned, arrived at this settlement on "the 20th of the 3rd month, 1638," or about that time, for he was given six acres of land on that day. (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 55.)

On the 28th of the 2d month, 1639, nine men then dwelling at Portsmouth met secretly on the Indian lands of Pocasset, which lay just across what is now called the "East Passage" of Narragansett Bay, and entered into a compact "to propagate a Plantation." Then one night they left secretly the Portsmouth settlement, and planted a settlement, which, on the 16th, 3d month, 1639, they voted "shall be called Newport." (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, p. 88.) That spelling as here given cannot be correct. These forms exist, Nuport, Nieu-port, Nieuport. Then Nicholas Easton went with his family, to dwell in a house which he had built The first house built at Newport. (Drake's American Biog. Dict., p. 294.)

I have stated above that Roger Williams made the purchase of Aquidnec Island for certain men who were inhabitants of the Plymouth Colony. When Roger Williams went with these men to "view" the island, as they did. How did it happen that neither Williams, nor one of these men, saw the "Old Stone Mill," which, according to the Providence *Journal* of May 29, 1914, was the "Tower of Mystery?" Would Williams have failed to see this "Tower," which, according to the *Journal*, was standing then, having been built by the Norsemen, "Norwegians" the *Journal* calls them, six hundred and thirty years before. Would not Roger Williams have recorded what he had found, if it was there,

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and which no man then on earth had ever heard of or about?

Nichalos Easton was one of my own ancestors, from whom by blood I am descended. He was twice President of the Colony under the Charter of 1643. His eldest son was "Peter." This Peter Easton wrote a "Journal" or a "Diary" in which occurs this phrase, "In 1663 the Rhode Island Colonists built their first Wind Mill as we gather from Peter Easton's Diary; and, on August 28, 1675, he notes in the same Diary, on Saturday night forty years after the great storm in 1635, came much the like storm *blew down* our wind-mill and did much harm." This first mill was of wood. (Mag. Amer. Hist. v 3 1879 p 546.) Two years later, on the 20th December, 1677, Benedict Arnold made his will giving "My *Stone Built* Wind Mill" to his daughter. In the *Journal's* story as told by Charles Henry Clarke, this daughter's name is given as Henrietta. Arnold had no daughter with this name. I think Charles Henry will be forced to admit that I have stated this first point correctly. "Well, what if I do? What?" What becomes of the Norsemen nonsense? What?

Benedict Arnold was born at Leamington, county of Warwick, England, on the 15th December, 1615. The old stone windmill at Leamington was built in 1627. Benedict Arnold as a child saw it built. He came to New England with his father in 1635-6. He had seen many times the Leamington stone built mill. The first wooden mill at Newport was built and owned by the first landholders. When it blew down, destroyed, Benedict Arnold was the wealthiest man in the colony: would it not be natural for him to build a mill just like the Leamington? He did not build his "stone mill" himself, he employed men to do so for him. It is "mine" he might properly say.

Where, on this globe to-day is there a building or a tower built by human hand a thousand years ago, save the Pyramids. There is not now known to exist in all the lands where the Northmen lived a structure similar to this which Benedict Arnold built. Nor is there a structure in all these lands, Greenland, Iceland or Norway, anything built by man a thousand years ago. While at

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Leamington, England, where Arnold was born, there was a stone built mill exactly similar with which Benedict Arnold was familiar. Does all this look like the Norsemen's work? What?

The idea that it was of Norsemen construction was started here in Providence, by Dr. Thomas H. Webb and John R. Bartlett, in 1836.

Nowhere in the History of Literarture of Rhode Island will the name "Norsemen" be found in connection with the construction of the "Old Stone Mill" at Newport before the year A. D. 1836. Roger Williams came, near 1632; planted "Providence"; and was soon asked by Plymouth Colony men to buy Aquidneck for them; he had visited the island and knew well the Indian owners, Canonicus and Miantinomi. How could these men, especially Roger Williams, have failed to make known to the people its existence. It was (169) one hundred and sixty-nine years before that anybody in Rhode Island ever heard that the "Norwegians," or Norsemen, had ever built it. All this flim-flam work of John R. Bartlett was done in the years 1830-1840.

Henry B. Anthony for many years was the Editor of the Providence *Journal*. He was the brother-in-law of John R. Bartlett—both had married daughters of Christopher Rhodes of Pawtuxet. Bartlett in 1831, Anthony in 1838. This accounts for the work of the Providence *Journal*, 1840-1850 on this Norsemen nonsense. It was in June, 1914, that Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, sent me a little four page leaflet on which was printed a brief speech made by Joel Munsell of Albany before the Albany Institute at one of its Field Meetings among the islands off the coasts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in September, 1874. Mr. Montgomery said: "Having noted in your publication (Book Notes) your interest in the "Tower of Mystery," I thought I would send you the enclosed. I do not know when it was published; and it may have escaped you." Yes, I never saw it. I will reproduce these closing paragraphs: "On being asked what there was

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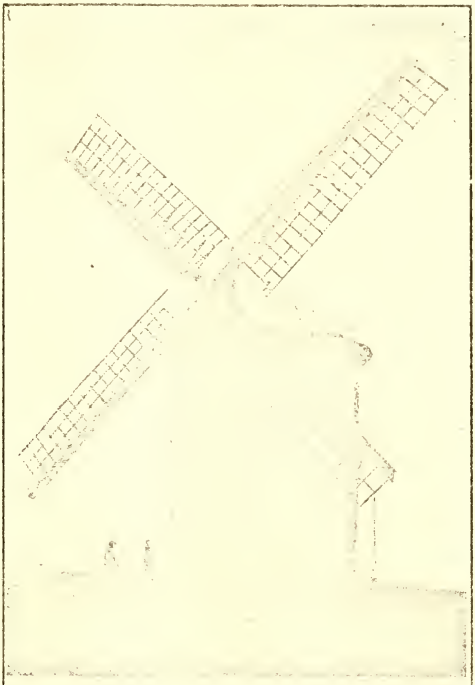
reliable respecting the structure at Newport known as the Old Stone Mill. Mr. Munsell said there were various theories advanced, but nothing certain was known of its origin and use. Everything claimed for it was conjectural, and although a venerable and interesting relic, *Mother Goose* might be quoted as rationally as some other authorities:

"There was an old mill, that stood on a hill,
And while it stands there, it also stands still,
About this old mill they tell many lies
And jump over hedges and scratch out their eyes
And go home thinking they're wonderous wise."



A DAIMLER AT CHESTERTON MILL.
The building is designed by Inigo Jones and built in 1632.

This quaint edifice has puzzled the antiquarians of all nations, and although some claim to have found a windmill in England of similar construction, it is stoutly defended by others against any such common usage, while the awe-struck antiquary approaches it with reverential homage, as an *insoluble mystery*, constituting the hardest nut that Father Time ever left his antiquarian children to crack. It is forty years since Mr. Munsell spoke these words of sound logic—and the antiquarian's children have cracked the nut.

The illustration was an advertisement printed in a weekly periodical published in London, named "Country Life." The word "A Daimler" refers to the automobile standing by the "Stone Mill." The Daimler Company, Ltd., Coventry, Eng., was an automobile builder. There were two mills then, and now, existing in England. (See Magazine of American History, v. 3, 189, p. 545.)

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE FRENCH HUGUENOTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

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Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

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Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

The Calamity Howlers of today are the Business Thieves and Money Highwaymen of the past twenty years. It is not my breath but that of such business thieves, which is deadly poison to all morals. They will soon learn that a Violation of the Divine Law will be destruction to them.

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THE NINETY-NINTH (99th) ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMOUS SEPTEMBER GALE ON THE 22nd AND 23rd DAYS OF THAT MONTH, 1815.

An Interesting History, written by Olney Winsor, a man prominent in finances of Providence, during the closing year of the 18th and the opening year of the 19th Century.

On Friday night, September 22d, 1815, wind N.E., arose considerably; Saturday morning, 23d, wind E. advanced considerably between 7 and 8 o'clock. Wind shifted to S. E. and blew a hurricane, rain moderated, wind increased until 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock, which drove a tide into Providence river, of a height never known since the first settlement; the wind then shifted into the S. W. and its violence abated, and the tide receded with about the same rapidity that it had risen for two hours before—this was at least half an hour before high water, by calculation; the tide was said to be 8 or 10 feet higher than ever known by the oldest person living. The lowest parts of the town were entirely innundated; indeed the tempest drove the waters through the streets like a sea, every vessel in the harbour, except two, were driven from their moorings on the wharves into the streets and into the Cove above the Bridge which they demolished in their passage—35 sail on the shore of the Cove, with wrecks of houses, stores, and property of every description to a vast amount. Mill Bridge was forced partly off its buttments, passable only by foot. India Bridge destroyed and much injury done there to houses, stores, etc., and two persons were drowned there, viz.: David Butler and Reuben Winslow, who were the only persons who lost their lives in Providence, which was marvellous indeed considering the wind, the tide, and that the air and streets were filled with the wreck of buildings, chimneys, etc.; few persons were materially injured. The destruction at Eddy's Point was very great. Many houses and stores were demolished. The Meeting House of the 2nd Baptist Society entirely destroyed,—the foundation of Mr. Williams' Meeting House much injured; these Houses were situated on the margin of the Cove, north of Eddy's Point. The windows of the Meeting House of the 1st Baptist Society were much injured; but its lofty spire, to the astonishment of all *weathered* the gale. The stores at the Head of the Wharves on the East side of the River were generally destroyed, or much injured. It is estimated that about 500 buildings were destroyed, or materially injured; the amount of property destroyed was at first estimated at from one million to one million and one-half of Dollars. But after more time to form a Judgment, it is not supposed to exceed half a million Dollars,—yet many lost their *all*. The wind extended far into the country, laying prostrate sheds, barns, and some houses, and vast number of fruit and forest trees. Every town, on

or near the sea from Massachusetts to New York experienced the gale, and more or less suffered by the tide. To the westward of the Connecticut River the gale was not so violent, but the rain was more abundant for several hundred miles, carrying off mills, bridges, etc. The weather was very fine after the gale, for a long time.—no rain of any consequence for 50 days. On examination of the Histories of the country I find that two very high tides are mentioned, viz.: A. D. 1635, on Saturday, 15th of August, in Morton's N. E. Memorial, page 103; and in Holmes' American Annals, page 283. Holmes gives an account of another, A. D., 1724. These accounts more particularly to Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth say that the Indians on Narragansett informed them that they had to climb trees to avoid destruction by the water in 1635; if so, the wind could not be so violent as the late gale, for in such a case trees could be no security; indeed on the late gale a man could scarcely keep on his feet upon the ground, much less form the idea to ascend a tree for safety when many became prostrate around him. Therefore I conclude if the tide was as high, or nearly so as in the late flood the wind must have been far less violent. If the tide was so uncommonly high in Providence River in 1724, it is singular that it has not been, at least handed down by tradition, for many are now on the stage who have always resided in the town, been conversant with their parents, grand-parents, and other friends who then were of mature age and there at the time. As high tides have frequently happened, the former one would as naturally be handed down to posterity as the Great Snows that fell in this country previous to that period, which have been very frequently mentioned to me by my ancestors, and other aged intelligent friends, even from infancy.

OLNEY WINSOR.

Nov. 16th, 1815.

P. S.—John Whipple of North Providence was killed by the fall of his barn on the morning of the 23rd, September, near his house, situated on the West side of Providence Plain, about a mile from Mill Bridge. We had an uncom-

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monly fine and pleasant autumn after the gale,—little or no frost, or rain to interrupt business for 40 or 50 days. Of course harvest was well secured. The following winter was rather dry and moderate.

Died at his residence in North Providence, Wednesday morning, Olney Winsor, Esq., in the 84th year of his age, March 15, 1837.

This account of the September gale at Providence in 1815 was written by Olney Winsor. He owned a book, at the time, entitled, "Church History of New England, extending from 1783 to 1796, containing an account of the Religious Affairs of the Country and the Opinions on Religious Accounts." vol.3. Boston, 1796.

This work, written by Isaac Backus, was published in 3 volumes. Mr. Winsor owned the 3rd. On the fly leaves, both at the beginning and end of this volumn, Mr. Winsor wrote his history. It is now in the Sidney Smith Rider great collections of Rhode Island History, now in Brown University library. In the year 1863 the Providence *Journal* for the 23d of Sept., published *a detailed account of the Great Storm.* This is the opening paragraph by the Editor of the *Journal*: "Today is the 48th anniversary of the Great September Gale that brought an overwhelming sea into a part of the "then" town of Providence and involved a loss of property estimated by Moses Brown to be of the value of more than a million dollars; over one quarter of the taxable valuation of the town. The population was then twelve thousand. Through the courtesy of Sidney S. Rider, Secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, who has devoted much intelligent and laborious research to an elucidation of the history of this memorable event, the witnesses of which are fast fading from among men, we are enabled to present the first detailed and complete account of the Great Storm and its attendent incidents and circumstances that ever was published. The facts here presented which are gathered from eye witnesses of the flood, from the newspapers of the day, and from the records of the town, will be found to possess an interest that will absorb the readers' attention *even amid the sounds*

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of war, and the lightening-sped tidings of battle." That was published on the 48th anniversary of the Great Storm. Now I have come again to the subject, the 99th anniversary, because I have found the story of another eye witness, hitherto unknown, and by which many new facts are saved from destruction.

The Narragansett *Times* of Sept. 4th last has this:

"Americans have no cause to mourn over impending calamities. There is some excuse for the manipulator of markets, who is ready to cry out as vociferously on one side as another when it suits his purpose or puts money in his pocket. But the average man has no reason for a dropping of the spirits or for pessimistic views. On the contrary we have every reason to hold our heads high and entertain the highest hopes for the future. We have nearly 100,000,000 people, and we have an abundance with which to provide for their necessities. We have plenty to eat and drink and wear, and we have all the conveniences and comforts of modern civilization, and there is no danger whatever that any of these shall be taken away from us. Besides this we produce vast quantities more than we can consume, and the surplus products we can dispose of to the warring nations of Europe at prices which will give us an exceptional return. We are in an isolated position and can serve the East and the West without discrimination. No one is going to attack us, and we have no reason to attack any one. Our industrious people should take advantage of the present opportunity to renew their energy that they may reap a rich harvest. We should not rejoice because we are going to profit largely by the misfortunes of our neighbors, but whether we rejoice or repine we will profit very largely, we shall be relieving their suffering by supplying their wants. Were this war to last several years—a thing which does not seem possible because of its magnitude—our country will absorb the bulk of the money in the world. Our pasture lands, agricultural and fruit lands are capable of produc-

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ing much more than they have ever been called upon to produce, and our coal and iron, our cotton and oil fields will give produce which will find ready sales in Europe. The battling thousands must be clothed and fed and housed. Of all the nations now at war only one, Russia, can feed herself. It is quite possible that we will be discommoded to some extent by inability to buy the goods we want. But this will be a small ill. Foreign factories will be emptied and the laborers sent to the front to furnish food for the cannon. Production abroad will be handicapped as never before and the demand for our goods should stimulate our manufactures to the utmost."

It is an admirable article, brim full of common sense. It is just what the ablest men in the country all think.

The newspapers of last week published the names of all men, women and corporations, this year taxed on amounts of property above Fifty Thousand Dollars. Four of these names will have some interest to the People of Providence who sustain their lives by buying food from Five Stores here in Providence, and Two in Worcester, Mass. Here is the Providence Tax:

Providence Public Market	$327,000
George H. Pettee	163,780
Gustaf Malinstead	62,840
Oscar Swanson	189,360

F. A. Amidon is a partner, residing at Worcester, and in charge of the two stores there. The amount of his tax, and that of the other partners I do not know. Of course these men all have more property that is here taxed,—for nobody is here overtaxed. Yes, it pays to have fifteen or twenty prices for 1-cent beef, or 35 or 20 cents for hen manure.

THROWING REFUSE IN THE STREETS.

A correspondent of the Sunday Journal calls attention to the littered condition of some of the streets of Providence. He says: 'I might go on for half a column of your newspaper and not complete the list of residential streets that are littered with paper, garbage and a general riff-raff of filth, simply because there are people who will use highways as dumping places."

Then the Journal said: "Carefulness on the part of everybody is necessary to keep the streets clean. A careless

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boy, throwing scraps of papers in the highway, can make a tidy city block look untidy in thirty seconds. But it is not alone children on whom the responsibility rests. Many a grown person has the reprehensible habit of casting into the streets all sorts of unwanted articles—pieces of old newspapers, cigarette boxes, candy bags, banana skins and the like. Such thoughtless persons should be forced to a sharp realization of their offensive practice. The city suffers seriously from their aggregate carelessness."

Following it the *Journal* denounced the fruit thieves, who steal fruit in gangs; then to watch for "Cops" and then to steal,—many are thieves. The *Journal* has an article "How Southern Women Cleaned the Streets of Tramps. Cee-whiz, I wish they'd come to Providence, corner of Ring and Almy streets.

What wrong have I done you, by opening the Doors to let the Truth stalk in? Read this glorious paragraph:

"Discussing the general aspects of militarism, Dr. Eliot said in a letter to the Times:

"'Should Germany and Austria-Hungary succeed in their present undertakings the whole civilized world would be obliged to bear continuously, and to an ever-increasing amount, the burdens of great armaments, and would live in constant fear of sudden invasion now here, now there—a terrible fear, against which neither treaties nor professions of peaceable intentions would offer the least security'."

Differences of opinion between men prove nothing, because the differences may be the result of ignorance, or selfishness; the love of money is the root of *all evil.*

The Day of Human Rights has come, and Business Men must cease to rob the People on Food, on Clothing, on Lands and everything else.

All the Divine Rights of Kings, Emperors, Monarchs, Dukes, Earls, Knights, Peers, *is in Death,* and the People should and will soon let them have it.

Rhode Island, regardless of all men and women who come into it, will be, and remain, an *American State.* Order WILL reign; and the "Black Hand," and "Brigandage" must cease; or the first thing you know, ten regiments of the U. S. Army will enter this little territory.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE FRENCH HUGUENOTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title—"*Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island,*" by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pages 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Fourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse, Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland.

Few copies now remain of this Historically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

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A BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF NEWPORT ILLUSTRATED BY TWENTY ENGRAVINGS AMONG THEM THE "TOWER OF MYSTERY."

The "Knickerbocker" was in 1850 the most popular magazine published in this country. It was published in New York City, and the brightest minds then existing were its contributors. The number, from October, 1859, has a fine paper on "Newport," on "Aquidneck Island." It covers eighteen pages and has twenty illustrations. There are many bright and pleasant things said in it, some of which I will reproduce. "Much and long as one sea-girt city may seem to have mistaken her calling, she has never lived ingloriously, for, as genius will sparkle, though struck upon the most untoward flint, so in the story, and in the still remaining traces of her past character, there everywhere shines evidence of the power which now distinguishes her in her new vocation. They are pleasant pictures to look upon, for the Old Newport of the past century (1760-1860), is a very different city from that of the present day, (1859), and still more so in 1914." "As on the settlement of Roger Williams in Providence, so in the colony at Aquidneck, there was a hearty exercising of the demon of intolerance, science, which so marked the character of the neighboring regions, that entire freedom, both religious and civil was assured to all;" "The admission of three elements into the body politic and social contributed greatly to the immediate success, and to the after fortunes of the people; and to this day is the salutary influence powerfully and unfully at work; next to the great business of Religious Liberty the chief attraction of Aquidneck, on Rhode Island, as the inhabitants (really Roger Williams) re-named it from its fancied resemblance to the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, (of this, there exists documentary evidence), and the purity and pleasantness of its climate, a greater secret of its success at this day even that in 1638." "Among the earliest of the distinguished names associated with this story of Newport, is that of the venerable Bishop Berkeley, who made his appearance there in 1729 tarrying some two years on the edge of the town, within sound of the surf, on the seashore there yet stands the house which he built and occupied under the name, "Whitehall." A picture of it, one of the twenty, in this "Knickerbocker." Another picture in it, interesting to us, is "The Old Mill" (p. 351) this note follows: 'The Old Mill' or tower, in the heart of the town will not fail to excite the visitor's curiosity, and interest, whether he wonders, if it were built by the Norsemen a thousand years ago for mystic rites; or by an enterprising miller, a century since, simply to grind his corn;

whoever did it, or whatever for, it is a pleasant old relic to look at and think about." The capture of the British officer, General Prescott, by Colonel Barton is brief, and beautiful, he dropped down the bay, "under the noses of the enemy's ships, and mastering the sentinel's took the old tyrant from his bed and carried him without superfluous toilette, again beneath the shadow of the British vessels to the American camp," just below Pawtuxet. One more extract will brighten the memory and freshen the recollections of the results had as they were to Newport, "The Bristish on abandoning the island after three years' possession they completed the destruction they had begun, and continued by burning the barracks at Fort Adams, and the lighthouse on Beavertail Point; the town records were borne away and, although supposed to have been regained, were never after regarded as being of but little use." The pictures call to mind the memory of men once celebrated, but now forgotten by many of us now living.

This, to me, touching editorial, appeared only a few days ago, in the Providence Journal:

POMFRET'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

Pomfret, just beyond the Connecticut border, has been celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of its establishment. The sincere congratulations of its neighbors are due it—it is one of the finest towns in Eastern Connecticut, a town that is proud of the history and traditions, and has paid much attention to its externals. Set upon its hill, it enjoys a perpetual view of beautiful country moreover; no small advantage, even though to the people of Pomfret itself this may seem, by reason of long familiarity, a commonplace.

There must be towns of various kinds in New England—towns where the noise of factory wheels is daily heard, towns where business is absorbing and insistent, and towns, like Pomfret, that seem to exist chiefly to show how delightful life may be in a quiet village, elm-shaded, broad of street, uplifted on a hillcrest, with dignified old houses bordered by

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Robt. J. B. Sullivan.

smooth lawns, and the graceful spire of a "green-and-white" village church. With its new school buildings, Pomfret has taken on rather a more modern look, but it is still a type of the restful New England village at its best."

I was born at Brainard's Bridge in the state of New York. My father and mother removed to North Adams, then to South Adams; and then to Pomfret. The Anti-Rent war upon Van Rensellear was just beginning when we left Brainard's; and the Dorr war just beginning when we reached Pomfret, Connecticut. My father had exchanged land properties in South Adams for a magnificent estate 300 acres of land at Pomfret. He died there before getting possession of it. Practically killed by the work of two doctors. But we lived there five years, then moving to Providence. It was in Pomfret that my child life ended; and practically all my "school" life began and ended, George W. Spalding was my teacher. He taught me the art of research; and read to me accounts of the curious, and beautiful architecture work in Middle Asia; afternoons when our school work was over. I still preserve the notes which I made of his (Spalding's) work with me, seventy years, and more ago. We had hardly entered the beautiful house when the end of the world by fire was pronounced by clergymen, and teams of wagons loaded with people of the profoundest ignorance, all singing as loud as they could yell, and scaring us with hell. There were fine men and women, with beautiful families dwelling at Pomfret. Levi Hoppin, Bowers, Eldredge, Childs, Underwood, John Buck, Chandler, etc., etc.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person, holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, endowment, or office, or title of any kind

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whatever, from any King or Prince or foreign state." (U. S. Const., Art., 1, Sec. 9.) The Statutes at Large of the United States. Title XXX Section 2165, Clause fourth, reads: "In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship, or who has borne any heriditary title, or been of any of the orders of the nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came shall make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in court." In direct violation, the Roman Catholic Pope of Rome is giving titles of nobility to his "agents" all over the United States. Have we no Executive government overlooked by Earls and Dukes, and Lords, and Knights, so titled by the Pope of Rome.

It has been the practice of the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, Pius X, to confer the title of nobility, "Sir Knight" to men dwelling in this Republic, the United States of America presumably upon men already rich. The Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Sec. 9, reads, "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit, or trust, under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present or endowment, office, or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or foreign State. Did Pius X represent God here on earth, on the 20th of August last, when he died of that foul disease, the "gout," one of those diseases caused by over-eating too much.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., sends BOOK NOTES the following important change in food conditions in the United States:

Washington, D. C., August 30th.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a ruling which hereafter will require any spoiled food to be denatured before it can be shipped into interstate commerce.

This will permit the shipment of spoiled eggs for use in tanning, and

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other spoiled substances for the making of fertilizer, or oils, or greases used in machinery, but will require them to be treated with salt kerosene oil, or coloring matter or in other ways so that they cannot possibly be used for food. The denaturing substances to be required will not interfere with the use of the filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substances in the manufacture of nonedible products for use in the technical arts, but will be of a nature that will absolutely prevent the converting of the substances into products that could, by any chance, be eaten. This is on the analogy of the denaturing of grain alcohol for use in the arts.

The New York Times of the 14th inst. describes Dr. Dernburg's arguments in defense of the Kaiser of Germany as being "far" and away with the ablest and the most subtle yet made; then the Times gives the evidence: "His method is so exceedingly adroit that if he be not read with constant wariness of mind the reader may find himself granting one assumption after another until he is swept helplessly along to a conclusion that Germany has been the most peaceful nation on earth, that the Kaiser is merely the humble servant of his people and that the war was imposed upon Europe by a higher fate quite beyond human control."

The "Probation" Law has been too long on the statute books of Rhode Island. It never should have been enacted, and its repeal should be the first work of the coming General Assembly.

Five hundred residents of Wakefield, Reading and Stoneham, Mass., have formed a company for co-operative purchasing of coal and a material reduction in cost of winter fuel has resulted to stockholders. Why do not the people of Providence do so, too?

The danger to life by the street cars, between the Custom House and the City Hall is greater than anywhere else in the city. The street regulations were never before so impracticable.

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THE DESCENDANTS OF THE FRENCH HUGUENOTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

I printed a fine Historical Tract bearing the following title, "Memoir Concerning the French Huguenot Settlements and Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island," by Elisha R. Potter.

Mr. Potter gathered much information in Geneological matters concerning the intermarriages of these French settlers with Rhode Island Families. The names are given, pp. 59-92. Here they are, with the names of the Rhode Island families with whom they became connected.

Le Moine—Mawney, Money, Bowen, Ives, Whipple, Vinton, Slater, etc.

Ayrault—Mason, Wanton, Tillinghast, Robinson, etc.

Bernon—Crawford, Harris, Allen, Tourtellot, Coddington, Helme, Carpenter.

Ganeaux—Gano, Benedict.

Marchant—Nightingale, Aborn, Arnold, Crocker, Rowse, etc.

Targe—Tourgee.

Lucas—Hillhouse Brenton.

The most famous ancient cities whence came these people were Poitou, Angers, Rochelle, Guernsey and Bayonne, in France, and Lanark in Scotland.

Few copies now remain of this Historically and biographically interesting and most valuable essay. I will send one by Post anywhere on receipt of $1.00.

Sidney S. Rider, Publisher, 73 Almy street, Providence, R. I.

(Twelve (12) Copies, only, remain.)

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as they were known to

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Pandectae Justinianeae in novum ordinem Digestae; cum legibus codecis et novellis, quae Jus Pandectarum confirmant, explicant aut abrogant Lugduni, (London) 1782. 3 vols., folio, half calf. Best edition, known as Robert J. Pothier's. $25.00

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The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

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of Book Notes, published fortnightly, at Providence, Rhode Island, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager and Publisher, Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

Owners, none; no bondholders, no mortgagees, no security holders.

Sidney S. Rider.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1914.

Myron M. Newton,
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THE AMERICAN SPIRIT OF CIVIL LIBERTY WAS FIRST SHOWN HERE ON EARTH, IN RHODE ISLAND, IN THE WORK OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

By Oscar S. Straus.

In the year 1913, the Century Company published in New York City a book entitled "The American Spirit," 12 mo. pp. 379, written by Oscar S. Straus. The book is made up of articles published in many "magazines" and "periodicals." These articles are twenty-three in number and were published during, or between the years 1901-1912. Mr. Straus thus gives his reason for the selection of his title to the publication: because they (his essays and addresses) illustrate different phases of that spirit in our economic and national life, and international relation. Mr. Straus is a Jew, whether born in Judah, or in other Hebrew land, or in these United States. I do not now know; but wherever born, when he reached sufficient years he had to labor to acquire, and accept our American principles of national life. No foreigner ever coming here brought with him our principlesc of national life. Four of these essays have interest to men, and women, of education here in Rhode Island. 1st, " The American Spirit." 2nd, "Citizenship and Protection of Naturalized Citizens Abroad." 3rd, "Religious Liberty in the United States." This last address was delivered at the University of the State of Georgia, in 1901. 4th, "The Tribute to John Hay," who gave the money to build the present Library Building of the Brown University. The third is the one which most closely touches Rhode Island. Mr. Straus begins thus. "In this, the opening of the Twentieth Century, we have come upon a new era, which is the heritor of all the past. The word heritor means "a proprietor or landholder in a parish." Hence, the Twentieth Century is the inheritor of the damnable work of the land-grabbers and money thieves of all previous eras. Mr. Straus continues. "The duty that might owes to right, the rich to the poor, the employer to the employee, to afford equal opportunities to all from artificial barriers, from class distinctions, and religious proscriptions, the institutions of education in our land, are the great levelers, in the sense of making, the pathway of success, not a royal road, but a Democratic highway. The three greatest, most visioned and picturesque founders of the colonies that became the thirteen original states." The words "picturesque" and "visioned," mean graphic, vivid, and the latter means "inspired." These three "greatest founders" were Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty, William Penn, the Projector of Peace and Good Will, and James Edward Oglethorp." The first founded Rhode Island, the second Pennsyl-

vania, the third Georgia. Our greatest interest lies here in Rhode Island. Let me give, first what Mr. Straus says about Rhode Island. "Let us tarry a moment in Rhode Island, the land where the banner of Liberty was first unfurled. In the mid-winter of 1636 a solitary pilgrim might have been seen wandering through the primeval forests of New England, an exile from the territory of the Massachusetts Puritans seeking a place of refuge from ecclesiastical tyranny, where he, and all men might worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. At that time there was no such land in the whole civilized world. The Colonists in Virginia were strict conformists to the rites of the church of England. There was less freedom there than in England. The settled portions of New England were domineered over by the Puritans and Pilgrim Fathers, who left their English homes to escape ecclesiastical tyranny, only to set up a tyranny of their own. This pilgrim the first true type of an American freeman the trusted and trustworthy friend of the savage Indians, the benefactor of all mankind was Roger Williams, who accomplished what no one before this ever had the courage or wisdom combined with the conviction of the broadest liberty, even to attempt to found a purely secular state, as a shelter for the poor, and the persecuted, according to their several persuasions. The time, let us hope is not far off, when all civilized people, even in the remotest corners of the world, will recognize the truth and the power of the principles, that throw around Roger Williams a halo of imperishable glory." The spirit that guided the work of the founder of our government was not one that was crushed and screwed into sectarian molds by the decrees of intolerant councils, and by the subtleties of priests: it recognizes the value of every creed, but rises above them all. The grand and noble purpose was to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity This is the lesson of the development of civil as well as religious liberty in the United States.

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Nineteen years before the publishing of this work, "The American Spirit," Mr. Straus wrote a book entitled, "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty." It was published in New York City in 1894. It was the study necessary for the writing of such a book as this Roger Williams Memoir that finished the mental strength shown by Mr. Straus in the twenty-three essays forming "The American Spirit." There are now in existence Five Biographical Memoirs of Roger Williams. There are good things about Roger Williams in all of them. But in them all are some errors. The worst by Mr. Straus in his writings are those written for him by Reuben A Guild, once the Librarian of the Brown University Library. It was then not written as history. But Mr. Straus' work, about Roger Williams as a "whole" is better, broader, and deeper than any other. Before closing, I wish to cite a paragraph written by Mr. Straus in his essay (No. 15) on "America and the Spirit of American Judaism." "The difference between government by Kings and Nobles, and governments under a Democracy is that the former rests upon the power to compel obedience, while the latter rests essentially upon the sacrifice by the individual for the community. This essay was printed in January, 1911. Only three years later came the present military work of Kings all over Europe. Has the clock of Time struck?

Before closing this paper, I wish to consider a moment what Mr. Straus says about the planting of the state of Georgia by "Oglethorp, the Benevolent Apostle of Equal Opportunity and Philanthropy," who founded Georgia to open the gates of freedom to the unfortunate debtor, which gates he kept wide open to receive the oppressed from every land, and kept firmly closed against every form of persecution and slavery." (American Spirit 244.) This fine thought by Mr. Straus will be strongly substantiated by James Graham, L. L. D., in his admirable history of the United States, v. 3, pp. 78, 179, 180. This book by Mr. Straus is published in fine form by The Century Company of New York City.

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Never did I feel so big in life as I did when I received and opened, and read this letter:

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.,
September 23, 1914.

Mr. Silney S. Rider,
Providence, R. I.,

My dear Mr. Rider:—

Last year I sent you a List of Farmers' Bulletins. Since then many new and interesting pamphlets have been published. I therefore enclose the latest list issued, and it will be a pleasure for me to send you such number as you may select, so long as my quota lasts. These bulletins relate not only to the farm but also to the country and city home."

"It was my intention to visit before now your section of my district in order that I might have an opportunity of meeting you and personally talking over such Congressional matters as you might desire to discuss with me. Unfortunately the extended session, and the fact that many important bills are to be under consideration during the next few weeks force me to forego this pleasure as I feel I should be in Washington to represent your interests.

"Trusting you will feel free at any time to write or call upon me, and with very best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
PETER G. GERRY,
M. C."

I met a friend the next day and he pulled from his pocket a letter he had that day received: it was verbatim, literatim, punctatim, just like mine. It is modern political egg throwing, a New Yorker is after a re-election; and my name he changes from Sidney to Silney.

A dispatch in today's paper (Oct. 7) informs us that this New York gentleman is receiving (so the Journal says), more than a hundred replies a day to the letters mailed by him.

Wall Street, New York City, is nothing more nor less than a gambling hell. The more of their victims' money they get, the worse morally and mentally they are. But re-

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venge is coming, and when it comes, Might will make Right. No longer the Divine Power is not what Kings and Kaisers do; slaughter a hundred thousand men a week.

From the year 1844 to the present time, seventy years have elapsed, during which time Rhode Island has had twenty U. S. Senators. With one exception, I have been acquainted with them all, one, William Sprague, was murdered; him, I never saw. Henry B. Anthony held the position twenty-five years consecutively; and Nelson B. Aldrich held the position thirty years. The histories of these two last named men, the longest holders ever known, has never been written. Many things are known to have existed, which ought to be described, and some day will be. For Jonathan Chace I had nothing but high regard. He still is living, and not a word lies against him. So too, I am thankful that I have lived to see Le Baron Bradford Colt in the Senate, a MAN acting for us, (the people all) save only himself, with logic and virtue.

A lot of men, with more or less money, are, and have been for forty years coming into Rhode Island to buy themselves into political office, Governors, Lieut. Governors, Congressmen, Senators and Representatives. These men are in no sense Servants of the people. Why do not the people of Rhode Island go out into other states and pick out, and buy their tools. It seems incredible that the people of Rhode Island will let foreigners pack their Congressional Representatives. Such work is scandalous. Now they are working for the recent Italian votes.

The danger to life by the street cars, between the Custom House and the City Hall is greater than anywhere else in the city. The street regulations were never before so impracticable. The danger to human life from the working of street cars, in, and around this city, is immensely greater than ever before. It is time that the state applied the Eminent Domain.

There are seven lines in solid gold, clipped from the Springfield Republican of October 1st, last:

"The president heads off in the New Jersey democratic state convention a second term indorsement, but

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the fact is known to all men that there is only one possible democratic presidential candidate, God willing, in 1916. The party has no possible alternative.

The Westerly Sun has a beautiful article with this charming heading, "Stiness" Talked of—May Receive Republican Nomination for Congress. There will be no hope, if those who talked, spoke the truth.

I have paid for an advertisement in the Providence Journal, $30.00; and I have seen the Journal give a "Puff" for a book which sold at retail for $1.25, covering the same space.

All newspapers are after your money, hence they carry favor with those who have it. The rich are now the Boom of the People.

Rhode Island men ought to be at the head of the State Government; and also with one member of Congress.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo. London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 140 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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MAGNALIA CHRISTI AMERICANA

OR THE

Ecclesiastical History of New England, from the First Planting in the year 1620, unto the Year of our Lord 1698, in Seven Books, by the Reverend and Learned

COTTON MATHER

The Seven Books forming one volume, having 788 pages in Folio

London, Published 1702

The volume is in fine condition,--the map is the original. The binding is polished calf. There are curious things--the lands where Westerly stand, appears as Manchester—Stonington, Stouiton, Rode Island and many other curious names. "There is a Windmill in the head of one particular man—Roger Williams." Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2. "Samuel Gorton a most prodigious minter of exorbitant novelties", Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2—Mather calls the Colony of Rhode Island "The Fag End of the World"—Magnalia, book 7, p. 12. There is a slight crack in the binding, otherwise the book is in prime condition. *I will sell it for $16.50.*
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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1914. | Vol. 31 No. 22.

THE FIRST (1762), AND THE SECOND (1764), PRINTING PRESSES ESTABLISHED IN PROVIDENCE AND THEIR EARLIEST PRODUCT.

It seems strange that so little attention has been given to the bibliography of Providence, for this reason I briefly torch the subject.

In a former Book Notes mention was made of the first printing press set up in Providence, that by William Goddard, in 1762. Judge Staples, in his Annals of Providence gives some account of it. This enterprise soon made a paper mill a necessity, and one was established in 1764, and this in turn brought about the establishment of a second printing office, that by Captain John Waterman, about which there has hitherto been no mention in our local histories. Mr West, in his *New England Almanac* for 1765, says that a spacious mill for the manufacture of paper had been built and would be speedily at work. Mr. West wrote this in the middle of the year 1764. There is an advertisement for rags to be used in the manufacture of paper in the *Gazette* for August, 1764. John Waterman appears to have been the principal manager. Recently there came to the writer a small collection of songs, with the following title, *Songs composed for the Use and Edification of such as love the Truth in its Native Simplicity*. Providence, New England: Printed and Sold by Waterman & Russell, at the *new* Printing Office at the Paper Mill. There is no date. The firm of Waterman & Russell was dissolved before July, 1768, for in that month *John Waterman* printed at *his* printing office at the Paper Mill the famous *Discourse at the Dedication of the Liberty Tree*, which is usually attributed to Mr. Silas Downer. So that this very rare little collection of *Songs* must have been published previously to that date. There is another fine specimen of work from this press. It is a sermon by Abiel Leonard, preached on Thanksgiving, Nov. 19, 1767, at Woodstock, Ct. It is a quarto in form, and of excellent workmanship. *Imprimatur* Providence, New England: Printed and sold by Waterman & Russell, at their new Printing Office at the Paper Mill, 1768. This must, of course, have preceded the *Downer Oration*, but probably followed the *Songs*. This paper mill was in Olneyville, on the Woonasquatucket, where it runs through the Rutenburg plat, and here within my day was made that splendid loft-dried cartridge paper, which we long ago used for covering books, and with which even now many books in the Athenæum Library are covered. There is a singular interest in this little collection of *Songs*, it is probably an original work by some Providence writer, but concerning whom we have no present knowledge.

It was in 1882 that I first saw a little book of Hymns bearing the following title: "*Songs Composed for the Use, and Edification of Such as Love the Truth in Its Native Simplicity*, and the following imprint: "Providence, New England, Printed and Sold by Waterman & Russell at the New Printing

Office at the Paper Mill; sold also by Benoni Pearce, west of the Great Bridge." There is no date. Let me undertake to fix a date. The Paper Mill is mentioned: Mr. West in the New England Almanac for 1765 says such a mill has been built, and would be speadily at work; this was written in the autumn of 1764. The little book was printed by Waterman & Russell, which firm was dissolved before July 1768, in proof of which I submit Downer's *Liberty Tree Oration*, being the *imprimatur*, John Waterman, July 1768. Hence the date of the *Songs* must have been between January 1765 and July, 1768; but possibly we can get a shade nearer in this matter of a date, on the 24th of August, 1765, Sarah and William Goddard published a very small newspaper, (their Providence *Gazette* having for many months been suspended), bearing the following title, "*Vox Populi, Vox Dei A PROVIDENCE GAZETTE Extraordinary*, in it they say, "A large and very complete Paper Mill is just finished, and in a few days will be set at work," again they say, "an elegant Printing House is completing in this town, which will equal any in America."

Interest grows around this little book as I proceed. The composition is evidently original, the use of the word on the title page indicates its original work. Under such conditions it is the earliest collection of Hymns by Rhode Island people, and printed in Providence. That this little collection of Hymns was prepared for use in Divine service in some church is apparent. The very name "Songs" implies it, and then, to each Hymn is attached the "Long" or "Short" or "Common" metre, which is usual in such collections.

Let me first consider for which church or congregation was it prepared. There were in 1765 four churches in Providence, to wit: the First Baptist, the First Congregational, now the Benevolent, on Benefit Street, the Beneficent Congregational (the 'Round Top' because of its dome, as the *gamins* call it) and St. John's Episcopal. The latter, St. John's, may be at once dismissed from this inquiry, the Episcopalians didn't do such things, besides there is nothing Episcopal in it. There is nothing in it about "immersion," nor "laying on of hand," hence it could not have been

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the First Baptist, and more emphatically so because the First Baptist was at that time seriously opposed to singing. Mr. Staples says, (Annals of Providence, p. 418), "The question whether singing should be used in public worship was gravely debated in this society," but stranger still, a schism occurred in this church in 1770, only five years after the publication of the "Songs" on this very question of singing in public worship. Dr. Hague, thus alludes to the affair in his *Historical Discourse*, 1850, on the occasion of the observance of the Centennial of the First Baptist church. The learned clergyman says, a more weighty reason than "laying on of hard" must be found, and it was found in the opposition of many of the members "to the introduction of music in public worship. .

Singing was discarded as unauthorized by the New Testament (page 106). Hence we must dismiss the First Baptist. The "Benevolent" was the parent of the "Beneficent" and it was because of its liberality, which was then just beginning, and which ended in Unitarianism that the "Beneficent" people left it. These were singular circumstances in connection of schism, and the relation which this old book of Hymns bears and which will assist us in this inquiry. The people who left the "Benevolent," and formed the "Beneficent," dismissed Mr. Cotton, their Pastor, as being "not evangelical enough," as being "an opposer of God's Spirit," and as a "preacher of *damnable* good words", and the church went among them by the name, Babylon (Hall's Historical Discourses, p. 15.) The Eleventh Song in this collection comprises thirty verses, and is devoted wholly to "Babylon."

Here are a couple of specimens:

The saints of God do all maintain
And tremble at this word
Nor dare they think to change the same
Because they fear the Lord.

Thus their attachment to God's word
Makes Babylon to rage
Who doth according to her pow'r
Vex them in every age.

It is quite evident that this collection of Songs was not made to be used by the "Benevolent" people and hence it must have been made to be used by the "Beneficent" people. Since there was no other church organization in

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Providence in which it could be used. Bear with me a moment while we look into the internal evidence of the correctness of our conclusions. Hall's Discourse above mentioned. See p. 12, B 45, Sidney S. Rider's R. I. Historical Library in the Brown University Library. My copy of this rare book, entitled, "Songs composed for the use and edification of such as love the Truth was in the Sidney Smith Rider Collection when the collection was placed in the University Library. A fundamental principal of belief of the Beneficent church was the doctrine of justification by faith. The Rev. Dr. Mark Tucker in his *Centennial Sermon*, 1843, p. 10, says, "it was the foundation of this church, the original members believed in it fully." That this doctrine was inwrought into these Hymns, the following examples are offered as evidence:

SONG 1, p. 3.

This to the Greek was foolishness
And stumbling to the Jew
But wisdom and the power of God
Where *faith* is giv'n to view

SONG 2, p. 5.

By *faith* we understand
That God the world did frame
And by His pow'rful word above
All things to being came.

This love cannot be seen
In anything beside
Unless by *faith* we're made to know
That holy Jesus dy'd.

SONG 6, p. 11.

The pow'r of God made manifest
In raising of his son
That he should all his people bless
Is view'd by *faith* alone.

By *faith* is seen that blessed one
Who sits in heav'n above
Who for his people gave his life
Which plainly shows his love.

SONG 18, p. 36.

All those that do the truth believe
And on God's grace rely
His promised comforts shall receive
And sound his praises high.

SONG 1, p. 4.

In the atonement of the Lamb
By *faith* we rest secure
Because he stands at God's right hand
An intercessor pure.

Dr. Tucker in his Centennial Sermon quoted above, page 141, mentions White-

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field's preaching thus, "That there were extravagance and improprieties in those who were converted under the preaching of Whitefield, Tennent, Wheelock, and others who travelled extensively in New England cannot be doubted.

Let me illustrate from these Songs:

SONG 4, p. 10.

Then martyrs will rejoice and sing
To see the smoke arise
Of torment, which their God doth bring
On all their enemies.

Nevertheless, there was apparently one individual, whose head remained level, here is the way in which he sung:

SONG 13, part 3, p. 26.

Though God is pleased in His own Son
And Christ his work has fully done
In nature all are liars still
And captive led at Satan's will.

It has been shown that these Songs were printed at Providence, at some time between the years 1704 and 1708. The Rev. Dr. Vose in his Historical Discourse, 1868, p. 22, says, "The largest additions were made to the membership of the church in the years 1704-5, it was then, probably, that George Whitefield preached in the church." Then a "Revival" was in progress. Let us examine how far the "Songs" will show this.

SONG 6, p. 11.

Let us rejoice to hear the news
That doth salvation bring
Which causeth sinners to be glad
And angels for to sing.

SONG 3, p. 8.

Then the good news unto the Jews
At first was published
And after they the same refus'd
It through the earth was spread.

SONG 9, p. 15.

That they might all be damn'd
Who don't the truth believe
To hate God's ways they're not asham'd
But do themselves deceive.

All these things point inevitably to the conclusion that the little collection was prepared for use of the Beneficent church, about 1765.

An old friend of mine, Albert Holbrook, of this city, no longer living, called my attention to a copy of these "Songs" which had in manuscript apparently the initials of the authors of the "Songs" attached to the Songs, as follows:

Songs number 1, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, R. T.

Songs number 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 18, B. P.

Song number 6, E. R.

Song number 12, I. N.

Song number 13, (in three parts), C. R.

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With a view to the discovering of the identity of these initials, with people connected with the Beneficent Congregational church, I have made a careful examination of the original records of membership, during the time, or probable time, of the publication, but my search has resulted unsuccessfully. I did not find the slightest clue in these records to the identification of the writers.

I will print four other titles of publications of that period in Providence.

Dewsbury, W. A. Sermon Printed in Providence by John Waterman, 1768.

Whitaker, Nathaniel. A Sermon on I John IV-1. Providence in New England, Printed by William Goddard. 1762.

Verbum Sempiternum, the Third Edition, with amendments. Providence, Printed and Sold by John Waterman, no date.

The Renowned History of Giles Gingerbread, a Little Boy who Lived Upon Learning. Providence, Printed and Sold by John Waterman at the Paper Mill, N. D

For other details see Book Notes, v. 4 p. 30, also Book Notes, v. 11, p. 134.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person, holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the ent, endowment, or office, or title of any consent of Congress, accept of any presKind whatever, from any King or Prince or foreign state." (U. S. Const., Art. I. Sec. 9.) The Statutes at Large of the United States, Title XXX, Section 2165, Clause fourth, reads: "In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship, or who has borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of the nobility in the kingdom, or state from which he came, shall make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in court." In direct violation, the Roman Catholic Pope of Rome is giving titles of nobility to his "agents" all over the United States. Have we no Executive government overlooked by Earls, and Dukes, and Lords, and Knights, so titled by the Pope of Rome.

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The study of Birds is good and beautiful, and no book now existing will be sold so cheaply as I will sell it *only $11.50.* Sidney S. Rider, 73 Amy St., Prov., R. I.

The work of Judge Rueckert with Probation, makes boys criminals and destroys the usefulness of the police. It should cease at once.

Rhode Island will be divided in two parts, one, attached to Connecticut; the other to Massachusetts. Narragansett Bay will lie between the two States. This result will come from the rascally work of Henry B. Anthony, with his tool, and fool, Charles R. Brayton. That work brought into Rhode Island a lot of men, with money, carried to bribe, or buy votes, with which to place them in high political positions. This work began twenty years ago, and has increased very largley. The number of Indians admitting to vote is increased and their votes are directed by a few men who are paid for it. Such work must, and will be stopped, or the State will cease to exist

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THE WORK OF THE RHODE ISLAND "CHARTER" GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN KEEPING THE PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND FROM MAKING THE STATE ONE (THE THIRTEENTH) OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is now, and will always be, a disgrace to the Rhode Island People. Existing records were false for years, especially the printed records, published here 1856-1865. The most elaborate description was given by William R. Staples, for years a Supreme Court Judge of Rhode Island. Mr. Arnold, in his history of Rhode Island, gives a half dozen lines on one of the last pages of his history. I will reproduce them entire. "On Saturday afternoon, May 29, at five o'clock, the final vote (of the convention sitting at Newport) was taken. There were seventy members. Thirty-four members voted to adopt the Constitution of the United States; thirty-two voted in the negative, and four members declined to vote. (Arnold's Hist. Rhode Island, v. 2, p. 562). This is his closing paragraph. "A majority of two votes saved the people of Rhode Island from anarchy, and the state from dismemberment." In 1902, Irving B. Richman published a book entitled, "Rhode Island, Its History and Its Meaning." There is nothing about these matters nor about the work of the Charter Government in it. It covers the years 1636-1675. It is an interesting fact that the following gentlemen helped Mr. Richman in reaching his conclusions, William E. Foster, Clarence S. Brigham, George Parker Winship, H. L. Koopman, Edwin Field and George T. Paine. Aided with kindness his work.

The Rhode Island Colonial Record, edited and constructed by John R. Bartlett, contains nothing about the work of the General Assembly in forming the convention. Nor its numbers, Staples gives the number as being seventy, Arnold gives numbers at sixty-six. The population of Rhode Island at the time was 68,825. Rhode Island became the Thirteenth of the United States on the 29th of May, 1790. The Congress of the United States was in session in New York City, at the time. Fifteen days later, Congress enacted a statute, on the 14th of June, 1790. The name of this statute was, "An act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned in respect to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. This law covered "Acts of Import and tonnage (now) in force as to the state of Rhode Island, and for due collection, two districts were established, their limits and boundaries." By this law two districts were established for the collection of duties, to wit, the district of Newport, and the district of Providence. Newport shall hold all the Waters, Shores, Bays, Harbors, Creeks, Inlets from the West line of the State, all along the Sea Coast and northward up the Naragansett Bay as far as the most easterly part of Kinnimicut Point at High Water Mark, and shall include the several Towns, Harbors and land-

ing places, at Westerly, Charlestown, South Kingstown, North Kingstown, East Greenwich and all that part of Warwick southward of the latitude of Kinnimicut Point, and also the Towns, Harbors, and landing places of Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton and all the towns, harbors and landing places of the island of Rhode Island, Kinnimicut, Prudence, New Shoreham, and every other island, and place, within the state southwest of Kinnimicut Point. The district of Providence shall comprise all the Waters, Shores, Bays, Harbors, Creeks and Inlets within the state northward of the latitude of said Kinnimicut Point. The town of Newport shall be the sole port of entry in the said district of Newport and a collector, Naval Officer and surveyor shall be appointed to reside in the town of Newport, and North Kingstown, East Greenwich, Barrington, Warren, Bristol and Pawcatuck river, in Westerly, shall be ports of delivery only. For an explanation of the locality of the place "Kinnimicut," see Rider's Indian Lands, as Caunounicus knew them pp. 154-7.

On the 23rd June, 1790, Congress placed the United States Courts in action in Rhode Island. For the first law, or act, see an ancient Law Book bearing the following title, "Acts passed at a Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of New York on Wednesday, the fourth of March, 1789, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirteenth, 8 vo., pp. 183, 185. Hartford 1791. In no history of Rhode Island, save these above mentioned do I find a reference to this rare book. It is in the Sidney Smith Rider collection, now in Brown University Library. George Washington, then President of these United States signed both these statutes, but I have been told that both disappeared long since from the State Archives. The present officers have never seen them.

Look at the gangs of men that have control of all the highways and public streets in this city. 1st, the "Street" railroad. 2nd, the Providence Gas Company for nearly seventy years; many of those years getting Four Dollars a Thousand feet out of the

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people. Now selling at 85 cents, and giving enormous profit to the company at that. 3rd the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, now lighting the entire city at an enormous profit. 4th, the Providence Telephone Company. How long will Two Hundred Thousand men sit still and let Ten men rob them for years. Has physical strength ceased to exist?

A gang of men from Boston came to Providence a few days ago to hold a "convention" with the Milk Producers of this state. I had supposed that cows were the real milk producers of Rhode Island, and no cow has informed the Journal, nor the Tribune, that she has raised the price; on the contrary she had been constantly lowering it, day by day. Practically no farmers doing business in Rhode Island crossed the state to enter a combination with Boston sharks to squeeze money from those of us who use cows' milk. Their necks should be rung first, and such robbery stopped. A lot of men not farmers, nor cows. They produce no milk. They simply corner it, to rob us.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE PANAMA CANAL ON THE COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD TODAY.

"It seems that the Panama canal will carry most of the freight passing between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of Latin-America and that the shorter distance and lower rates which it offers will greatly increase that trade; that the trade between the eastern and western sections of the United States will be greatly increased and transported at a much lower charge per ton; that it will sufficiently shorten the distances to Japan, northern China, Australia, and New Zealand to increase steamship service and materially increase the traffic with those countries, and that the European countries will use the canal in most of their traffic with western America and in exceptional cases with northern Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

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"The canal has shortened travel routes btween New York and Yokohama by 3,750 miles; between New York and Shanghai, about 2,000 miles, between New York and Australia, about 3,000 miles; and between New York and western South America, by from 3,500 to 7,000 miles. It also reduces the distances from Europe to western South America by more than 5,000 miles. International commerce doubled in the 30 years following the opening of the Suez Canal, and business and personal inter-relationship between the Occident and Orient was increased in like proportion, similar results will follow the like shortening and trade, and traffic by Americans will increase far beyond anything hitherto known; the progressive Republicans can yell Tariff, but they will never see another.

Not long since I saw that sides of beef in New York city, weighing 225, or 250 pounds, were sold at 11 to 12 1-2 cents a pound. Here in Providence, at a store described by an officer of the Board of Trade as being the "lowest" prices for food in Providence are found. I note the prices for fresh beef per pound, at cents per pound, thus 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50 cents per pound. Poultry was 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30 cents per pound, loaded with manure. In New York City the prices, 16 to 21 cents. Here we pay from 16 to 30 cents a pound for hen manure.

Fined for Playing Dice.

Harold Campbell, 19 and Raymond Shurtleff, 18, pleaded guilty in the Sixth District Court yesterday to the charge of playing a game with dice on Sunday and each was fined $5 and costs.(Providence Journal, Oct. 28.)

On Sunday, November 18th nine boys, all Americans, gambled with dice, nearly all day, on the corner of Almy and Ring streets, besides being a nuisance, insulting every lady coming to my house.

On Sunday night last, two young men walked up Ring street shooting bullets from revolvers, (pistols) at every electric lighting post.

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A neighboring boy, was paid weekly wages every Saturday night. On his way home, he came on a street on which half a dozen boys were watching for him. His clothing was torn from his body and his wage money seized.

On Ring street lives one of my excellent neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonough. They own the house, and the land on which it stands. In one corner of the lot is a magnificent Elm tree; so ancient that I cannot remember the day of its birth. A short time since Mrs. MacDonough was at work in her kitchen she went a moment to feed her chickens, when the report of a pistol exploded very near, and the bullet crashed through her southern window, the sash was broken and two panes of glass were smashed. The bullet would have struck Mrs. MacDonough had she been standing near her "Stove," or her "Sink," where she had been a moment before; the range seems clear.

Captain Merrill commander of the Knight Street Station has been on a vacation, up in Maine; and Lieut. Doe was in command. The silence, and quiet and rest, which we had was sublime. He, Capt. Merrill returned Saturday; on Sunday the gambling gang of American boys spent the entire day, and on Tuesday evening the gang gathered. One made an assault upon an Italian lady most insulting and abominable "Doe," for God's sake give Merrill another vacation and make it a Maine-stay.

The more your money in the near hereafter, the less will be your power in these United States. Human rights have never heretotore been put into existence. Popular politics has wrenched the Divine Law almost out of existence and now justice and reform will come.

Something, in the form of a man, calling himself "A King, or an Emperor" and in the possession of "A Divine Right" instigates a war by which a million of men are slaughtered, and butchered and the people are robbed of millions of money. Where, and when did the "Kaiser" of Germany get his "Divine Right." Was it out of Hell, or out of Heaven? Where did he get the "Right" to put himself, and his family into supreme political power and to go along a thousand years in possession. The end has come. It can never be done again by anything calling itself a King or a Sting.

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PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON DELIVERED AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, PLEADING FOR THE INCORPORATION OF MORE JUSTICE INTO CASES, AND THE REMOVING OF DELAYS IN LITIGATION.

"Understand me, gentlemen, I am not venturing in this presence to impeach the law. For the present by the force of circumstances I am in part the embodiment of the law, and it would be very awkward to disavow myself. But I do wish to make this intimation, that in this time of world change, in this time when we are going to find out just how, in what particulars, and to what extent the real facts of human life and the real moral judgments of mankind prevail, it is worth while looking inside our municipal law and seeing whether the moral judgments of mankind are made square with every one of the judgments of the law itself. For I believe that we are custodians, not of commands, but of a spirit. We are custodians of the spirit of righteousness, of the spirit of equal-handed justice, of the spirit of hope which believes in the perfectibility of the law with the perfectibility of human life itself.

"You cannot go any faster than you can advance the average moral judgments of the masses, but you can go, at least, as fast as that, and you can see to it that you do not lag behind the average moral judgments of the mass. I have in my life dealt with all sorts and conditions of men, and I have found that the flame of moral judgment burned just as bright in the man of humble life and limited experience as in the scholar and the man of affairs. And I would like his voice always to be heard, not as a witness, not as speaking in his own case, but as if he were the voice of men in general, in our courts of justice, as well as the voice of the lawyers, remembering what the law has been. My hope is that being stirred to the depth by the extraordinary circumstances of the time in which we live we may recover from those depths something of a renewal of that vision of the law with which men may be supposed to have started

WILSON'S AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY

with Notes by Jardine, to which is added

A SYNOPSIS OF AMERICAN BIRDS

including those described by

BONAPARTE —— AUDUBON —— NUTTALL —— RICHARDSON

By T. M. Brewer

Royal 12 mo. Boston, 1840

The volume has 746 pages, with illustrations showing 332 birds from copper plates. From this excellent book you will get descriptions of every American Bird which any ornithologist has ever given.

This copy has a finely engraved portrait of Jefferson Davis with his autograph on the title page. It was a prize of the Civil War fifty years ago, brought here and sold to me by a returning warrior.

The study of Birds is good and beautiful, and no book now existing will be sold so cheaply as I will sell it— *only $11.50.* Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St., Prov., R. I.

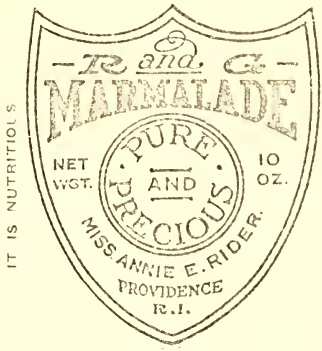
out in the old days of the oracles, who communed with the imitation divinity. Former President Taft emphasized in an address to the judges of the country gathered for the first time in the history of the country in formal meeting the necessity for removing delays in litigation."

Fine illustrations are Court History of the Beef Trust cases, the Standard Oil Trust, the Steel Trust cases, the Sugar Trust case, all holding their robberies of the people ten years, more or less.

Destruction of the Owners and the law enforced in the Forty-Eight Hours is Necessary.

The conditions here in Providence are worse than shocking. Less than ten per cent. of the inhabitants here own a home, ninety per cent. are the slaves of the land lords.

IT IS WHOLESOME



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The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

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MAGNALIA CHRISTI AMERICANA

OR THE

Ecclesiastical History of New England, from the First Planting in the year 1620, unto the Year of our Lord 1698, in Seven Books, by the Reverend and Learned

COTTON MATHER

The Seven Books forming one volume, having 788 pages in Folio

London, Published 1702

The volume is in fine condition, –the map is the original. The binding is polished calf. There are curious things – the lands where Westerly stand, appears as Manchester – Stonington, Stoniton, Rode Island and many other curious names. "There is a Windmill in the head of one particular man—Roger Williams." Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2. "Samuel Gorton a most prodigious minter of exorbitant novelties", Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2—Mather calls the Colony of Rhode Island "The Fag End of the World" —Magnalia, book 7, p. 12. There is a slight crack in the binding, otherwise the book is in prime condition. *I will sell it for $16 50.*
SIDNEY S. RIDER, Providence, R. I.

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BOOK NOTES

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THE INFERNAL POLITICAL LYING AND STEALING BY THE POLITICAL REPUBLICANS OF TODAY ADMIRABLY SHOWN.

The political results of the election on the 3rd of November last as printed by the newspapers all over the country was never equalled by any thing before printed. This clipping is from the Springfield Republican. it concerns only the State of New York.

"ROME."

"The appearance of "Rome" in the New York state campaign was the sensation of the last week before election, and this was due to the fact that Gov. Glynn is a Roman Catholic. He is, indeed, the first governor of that religious faith in the history of the state, and how he came to hold the office by virtue of the removal of Gov. Sulzer calls for no further explanation. There may have been Roman Catholic candidates for chief magistrate in the past, but this is the first time in New York's experience, strange to say, when a Roman Catholic's election has seemed imminent. The "Guardians of Liberty," consequently, have taken the field.

The attack seemed aimed at the Jews also. A card extensively circulated in certain counties up the state reads as follows:—

MARTIN H. GLYNN
IS A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

To American men: If you elect an Irish Catholic governor this year, the Jews will demand the same right two years from now.

Do you want to be governed by Catholics and Jews?

Two years ago, Oscar Straus was the progressive candidate for governor, and Oscar Straus is a Jew. He is an ideal citizen and New York would be honored if he were ever to be chosen to any high office under her constitution. The sooner New York has a Jew for governor the better.

Gov. Glynn will not be harmed by the political assault on his religion. Such incidents cause reactions and make as many votes for a man as he loses on account of them. In view England campaigning of the A. P. A. sort does not succeed when it can be unmasked in time. Rhode Island has had a Roman Catholic governor for several years and the state has not forgotten that Roger Williams founded it on the bedrock of religious liberty. Massachusetts has as governor this minute a Roman Catholic, and the state in some respects is the better for it. Before many years have passed the Jews, also, will furnish a governor of this commonwealth."

There was no Religious Liberty in the Roman Catholicism of the year 1636, when Roger Williams did what he did. There were constant objections to their coming here to dwell down to 1721. Near that year they were legally admitted to live and buy and own land. But they could not vote, nor be elected to office. This

was not changed until the French Armies came here to help us out, in the war of the Rebellion. The Springfield Republican comes again to the question on the 12th inst. with this:

"The possibility of new tariff legislation on high protectionist lines seems to be smashed by the democratic gains in the United States Senate—smashed at least for the life of the next two Congresses. That means that the present tariff must be endured by the protectionists until 1919 and by that time the present tariff may not look to them so much like the sum of all villainies."

Somebody enquired how? and this the Republican said on the 12th inst:

"This was based on the press reports, not yet contradicted, that the democratic plurality in the Senate had risen to 14 or 15. To gain control of the Senate in the elections of 1916, the republicans must gain an unusually large number of seats from the democrats. This year, when conditions proved to be exceptionally favorable to the republicans, they lost rather than gained seats. Turning to the list of senators whose terms expire on March 3, 1917, and assuming that the republicans would lose none of the seats already held by them, one finds in it the following democrats:—

Ashurst, Ariz.; Bryan, Fla.; Chilton, W. Va.; Culberson, Tex.; Hitchcock, Neb.; Lee, Md.; Johnson, Me.; Kern, Ind.; Lea, Tenn.; Martine, N. J.; Myers, Mont.; O'Gorman, N. Y.; Pittman, Nev.; Pomerene, O.; Reed, Mo.; Swanson, Va.; Williams, Miss.

The republicans could hardly hope to capture in 1916, when the war will doubtless be ended and trade everywhere will be much improved, the seats of the democratic senators from the six states, Arizona, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Mississippi. As for Nebraska, it was carried strongly by the democrats only last week on state and legislative tickets. In Maryland, Missouri and Indiana, democratic senators were easily elected last week by popular vote. Nevada is ordinarily democratic, and so is Montana. In view of these facts, the possibility of ousting the democrats from control of the Senate in the Congress to begin March 3, 1917,

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seems remote. Democratic control of the senate, therefore, seems reasonably assured for two more Congresses, or until March 3, 1919.

But the statement that "the possibility of new tariff legislation on high protectionist lines seems to be smashed," until 1919, has another basis. Not all republican senators are high protectionists. A sizable group of western republican senators revolted against the party caucus when the Payne-Aldrich tariff was passed in 1909. Such a group may be depended upon at any time to counteract the Louisiana protectionist democrats and to oppose tariff revision upward on lines that would satisfy high protectionists of the country. The United States will never return to the old high tariff. That is only an opinion, but the best thing that could happen to business, so far as the tariff is concerned, would be the acceptance of this view as a fact by the high protectionists, to the end that some adjustment of the tariff issue acceptable to all parties might be reached and the troublesome question banished from politics for a prolonged period. Concessions of a substantial and permanent character must be made to the always formidable low tariff sentiment of the United States, if the periodical political overturns at Washington are not to result, with harrassing frequency, in either tariff tear-downs or tariff tear-ups."

The stuff, which the newspapers of today print about Willian J. Bryan, reminds me of the newspaper stuff printed by Rhode Island publishers here in 1780-1800, about George Washington. The stuff, and the newspapers are now defunct and dead, but George still lives. Bryan will do the same. Bryan's destruction of war, will outlive anything ever done by Washington.

THE BRYAN VIEW.

(From the New York Herald.)

Mr. Bryan is as unhappy in his political post-mortems as in his political prognostications. He also sees in the results of this year's elections a "famous victory."

Mr. Bryan's 'demagogic assertion

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that wicked protected manufacturers closed their establishments before election for the sole purpose of arousing opposition to the tariff law shows that, despite improvement in his associations, Mr. Bryan remains—just Bryan!

This from the New York World clearly exposes the Herald:

"Laying thousands of men off a fortnight before election and taking them back again a week after election is a corrupt practice which no law thus far devised is expected to reach. Yet it is worse than any Southern bulldozing and worse than open bribery. It is a very clever combination of intimidation and purchase. It seems to have been worked with great success in many places this fall.

The city of Chicago is the most morally and financially rotten in the United States. Its entire purpose is to rob the people of the entire government of every state. The city ought to be destroyed; nor ever so constructed.

On the 9th of November, at the Sixth District Court in Providence, twelve young men were arraigned under charges of gambling, or being gamblers. These "gentlemen" were arrested by warrants, issued by or for Capt. Mowry. Why does not the Captain of the region adjoining Almy and King streets ACT, or, is HE on probation?

"Probation" has been nearly twenty years in operation here, and such has been the result. It seems that we have two "probation" officers here. One giving his probation to girls and females, the other to boy gamblers and thieves.

Seven years ago "BOOK NOTES" printed this: The Dog Nuisance has become in cities intolerable. Men can do in sparsely settled towns things which cannot be done in cities. Not only those who have no dogs are annoyed; but those who have dogs, or parts of dogs, are also annoyed. A neighbor, not half a mile away, between 11 o'clock at night and 4

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One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Rhode Island

o'clock in the morning, was "up" three times to let the dogs "out" and "in"—kept awake actually hours. To-day things are far worse.

Out of 1000 men, 90 own all the homes which 900 have to occupy, or die in the fields. That 900 men submit to such a wrong, forced upon them by 90, seems incredible. Such work has been going on for 2000 years.

The Sunday Journal, of Providence, 15 November, has five pages on "Ball" playing. Thirty-five (35) columns. If advertising costs $30.00 a column, as I myself have paid, there is a cost paid by everybody of $1,050.00.

Hartman is on trial for robbery, of a New York lady of $700,000.00. Every dollar on earth she had, and the great moralist Siegel is accused of stealing $2,000,000.00 by lying like the very devil, to those who loan.

Something in the form of a man calling himself "A King, or an Emperor" and in the possession of "A Divine Right" instigates a war by which a million of men are slaughtered and butchered and the people are robbed of millions of money. Where, and when did the "Kaiser" of Germany get his "Divine Right." Was it out of Hell, or out of Heaven? Where did he get the "Right" to put himself, and his family into supreme political power and to go along a thousand years in possession. The end has come. It can never be done again by anything calling itself a King or a Sting.

It is human rights that the men and women of this world are now in search and which they will surely get. Read this beautiful thought:

THE REPUBLIC.

(From Longfellow's "The Building of the Ship.")

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat

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Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea;
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

Men, to day, are opposing what we call Roman Catholic Religion because of its preposterous claims. Thirty six cardinals make a man a Pope; but he wears a Crown, and sits upon a Throne; and assumes Power over men and women in every established State, or Government on the face of the Globe. This Pope is constantly engaged in collecting loads of money in every country on earth. It has got to come to an end. Absolute Religious Liberty must, and will prevail. No more such work as that of Bloody Mary in 1560. The newspapers gave us a few weeks ago pictures of the Throne and the Crown of the new Pope; and this King-Pope creates Roman Catholic Knights in these United States; a thing which no King, nor country on earth can do. Not even Woodrow Wilson and Congress can do.

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By Levi W. Russell.

Formerly a Grammar School Master.

Twenty Full-Page Illustrations of fine Specimen Trees. 8 vo. Primrose. Pages, 35. Price 50 cents.

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Individual ownership of this Earth is a crime against the Divine Law; and no man on Earth can amend, nor repeal the Divine Law.

An Indian Map of the Lands of RHODE ISLAND

As they were known to Canonicus and Miantinomi when Roger Williams knew them in 1636.

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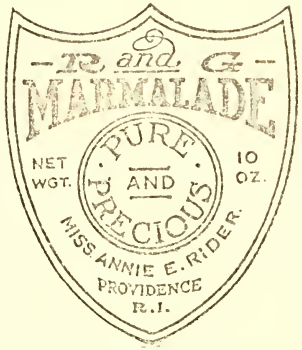

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R and G means "Orange."

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These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

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OR THE

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The Seven Books forming one volume, having 788 pages in Folio

London, Published 1702

The volume is in fine condition,--the map is the original. The binding is polished calf. There are curious things - the lands where Westerly stand, appears as Manchester—Stonington, Stoniton, Rode Island and many other curious names.

"There is a Windmill in the head of one particular man—Roger Williams." Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2. "Samuel Gorton a most prodigious minter of exorbitant novelties", Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2—Mather calls the Colony of Rhode Island "The Fag End of the World" - Magnalia, book 7, p. 12. There is a slight crack in the binding, otherwise the book is in prime condition. *I will sell it for $46.50.*
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HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NORSEMEN ORIGIN OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF BENEDICT ARNOLD'S "STONE BUILT" WINDMILL. BY THE ACUTEST SARCASM EXISTING IN RHODE ISLAND LITERATURE.

Sometime in the year 1851, two pamphlets were printed at Newport, R. I. The second was a reprint of the first. The subject of both was the Mesmeric History of "The Old Stone Mill." Here is the title of the first:

LECTURE
on
MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS,
MESMERISM, ETC.,
with a brief history of the
OLD STONE MILL
and a prediction of its fall delivered
before the
ANTI-QUARIAN SOCIETY OF
PAPPIGASSETT
at
NEWPORT, R. I. FEB. 11, 1851
by
Professor Benjamin Franklin Macy,
L. L. D.
Professor of
MESMERISM.

This pamphlet was an octavo, of Eight Pages, in form and size. I remember well its publication in 1851, and a conversation by Albert G. Greene, with some Providence literary men of that time; especially I noted the "Old Stone Mill" which I had then never seen. I remember well the re-publication of the Pamphlet late in the same year. Of this second edition I bought a copy, which still exists in the Sidney S. Rider collection of Rhode Island history now in Brown University. I will present the title page of this second edition.

LECTURE
on
MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS,
MEMERISM ETC.,
with a brief history of the
OLD STONE MILL
and a prediction of its fall delivered
before the
AN-ti-QUARIAN SOCIETY OF
PAPPIGASSETT
at Newport, R. I., Feb. 14, '99
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Benjamin Franklin Macy,
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Professor of
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University of Hard Scrabble.

"Huic versatile ingenium sic pariter adomnia fuit, ut natum ad id unum diceres quodcunque ageret."

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1851
By BENJAMIN J. TILLEY
in the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island.

Newport, R. I.
Published by B. J. Tilley
1851.

The Latin phrase, which Professor Macy placed on the title page of his second edition, "Huic versatile in-

genium sic pariter ad omnia fuit, utnatum ad id unum diceres quod cunque ageret," he found it among the things written by Liby (Riley's Latin Quotations, p. 157). In English it is "This man's genius was so versatile so equally adapted to every pursuit that in whatever he engaged you would pronounce him to have been born for that very thing alone."

Professor Macy states that he was invited to deliver a Lecture (at Newport). He selected for his subject, Magnetism, because he believed that he could unravel the deepest by this magnetising power; he then went to a room, where he had a subject whom he used in tracing out wonders, and miracles. I asked him of what to ye all is the greatest wonder—"The Stone Mill," he answered. The ladies smiled and the Professor proceeded.

I come now to the reproduction of Professor Macy's unique and wonderful history of the foundation of the Old Stone Mill at Newport. These accounts are verbatim, alike in both editions, save in the insertion of "Taunton Herring," in the second edition.

"But here this mysterious power which I possess detects an error unintentional probably on the part of the author, but nevertheless an error. Follow me hearers to yon distant chamber, where three maidens are confined by a cruel father's hand to prevent their seeing their lovers, who diligently sought their company, and how they were left alone, with no books nor anything to take their anilectic attention, but three palm leaf fans which were left them owing to the heat of the season. The rains and waters had reached them, when they observed the three fans to be floating about. The waters rushed with such limited force and rapidation, that it washed away the windows of the room and the three maidens found themselves miraculously floating about on their fans which had swollen to an immense size; for days and days they had floated on, at length when the rains diminished, and ceased, the three maidens were landed on a desolate looking, uninhabited place, which is now Newport. With their

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own hands they erected the foundation of the Stone Mill which took many years to accomplish. But, say you, how were they fed, and what kept them alive?" Do you not read in the Good Book that the Dove Noah sent forth returned with nothing; again he went and returned bearing the problem of the leaf; he went the third time, he came back no more, at all, at all, but sought out the society of the ladies as everyone should do and for years he fed them by his own industry. He brought them fish from the sea, principally smelts, and occasionally he dug clams for them, and thus they were preserved alive. The youngest of the maidens gave birth to Mary Magdelen, who when at the age of thirteen was led by the dove back to the land of darkness. The Mill remained, and still remains, once the wonder and now the surprise of all the people.

The bones of the three sisters are buried in one grave beneath the Northwest corner of the North rotundity of the Mill; they are in good preservation; though they have lain there thousands of years, they are still fresh and fair as infants. A small stonecross is under the head of each for a pillow; methinks it a hard pillow, for such sacred heads. One has on a wig, with a heavy gold spring which would be well worth securing as it is worth a great sum of money; a large serpent is entwined around the feet of the second sister, or what appears to be a serpent,—but it is in reality only a serpent's skin stuffed with pounds and pounds of unflagged gold; the third, and last one lies on a bed of gold and silver, and the electricity caused by the union of these two kinds of metal is the first cause and foundation of all other electricity. The Dove still remains and visits their grave daily; every person in Newport has seen it, yet knew it not. It is gray with age, and resembles a white dove; it has but one eye, and a film is fast covering that; its bills are completely gone and are supplied by a dentist in this city, one day when the Dove assumed the form of a young

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lady, by the name of Ruth. That dentist is here this night, and knows not of what I am speaking."

The purpose of the learned scholar was to smash by ridicule the work of John R. Bartlett and Doctor Thomas H. Webb, about 1836-1850 on the contsruction of the "Old Stone Mill," at Newport by the Norsemen.

He notes also the "Rochester Knockings," now known as "Spirit Rappings." They were invented in Rochester, N. Y., a little before 1850, when this wonderful work was written; again, "electricity flows from the "Old Mill" so fast that it (electricity) has entered into many people and occasions the Spiritual Knockings we have heard of so much." (P. 7.)

If somebody in Newport, can inform me who Benjamin Franklin Macy was, and when he died; and the meanings of his scholastic titles, D. F., D. D. F., A. S. S., I shall be thankful; and what the word Pappigansett means also.

I am indebted to the Providence Journal for the 16th November last for this interesting circumstance. Cardinal O'Connell, at Boston, was struggling for Religious Freedom for Priests and Nuns in Mexico. The question at once arrives, "When did Roman Catholics ever practice Religious Liberty?; and the Government of Mexico, ordered them to leave. In his sermon, at Boston, Cardinal O'Connell commended President Woodrow Wilson; asking the President, to stand in opposition to every Government in Mexico until Religious Freedom was guaranteed. The Cardinal continued, "The Administration has at last done something to insure the safety of our Nuns and Priests from brutal rapacity and raparianism." Who ever heard of a Roman Catholic, man, woman, nun, priest, or Pope stand for Religious Liberty. Look at England,1650-1680,when the Roman Catholic Pope was burning in England more than a thousand men and women because they would not worship the abominable doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church of Rome. I

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am told that the Pope of Rome has conferred a title of nobility upon a member of the Bar, a Lawyer here in Providence.

A body of men, numbering two thousand, (2,000) have formed a combination here in Providence, calling itself, "The Chamber of Commerce," ostensibly to increase business; in reality, as I believe, to form small combinations of different kinds of business, as for instance, Food Markets, Cotton Cloth Dealers, Dry Goods Merchants, to control or govern every "store" or "shop" in Providence, to squeeze money from the consumers For years we have had a similar body but much smaller, called "The Board of Trade."

On October 22, 1914, this communication was sent to me. It is an eye opener to me.

"In the Committee of One Hundred of the Board of Trade there is a sub-committee termed "Groceries and Kindred Lines," consisting of

Oscar W. Swanson, Chairman, Providence Public Market.
C. Frederick Cooper, Cooper & Sisson.
George A. Midwood, of H. Midwood Sons Co.

There is also a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce called "Retail Merchants Committee," consisting of the following:

Arthur L. Aldred, Chairman, Gladding's.
R. R. Anthony, Anthony & Cowell.
W. B. Ayer, Belcher & Loomis.
F. E. Ballou, Weybosset and Eddy streets.
C. W. Pervier, Jones, Arcade.
W. R. Callender, Boston Store.
W. F. Cherry, Cherry & Webb.
J. Fred Gibson, Druggist.
Joseph B. Leeman, Browning-King.
Joseph Samuels, Outlet Co.
Oscar Swanson, Providence Public Market.
George L. Cooper.
Charles J. Healey, J. A. Foster Co."

These men all keep shops in Providence: do they keep these shops to enrich the people? or to enrich each other?

Francois Guizot, one of the most illustrious French scholars of modern times, wrote largely on two subjects, to wit, the "History of Civilization"; and the "History of the Origins of Governments." This he did in the years 1859-1869. In the last volumes, he published a careful study of

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Business today is far worse than highway robbery, and it has been so for the past twenty years. Study Senator Lippitt's work, and its results, covering those years.

It is the Republican Party alone which has increased the cost of living to the American men and women who do the real work.

The people of the United States will take every railroad out of the hands or management by "Directors" appointed by stockholders. If you wish to know why, go, and read the legal expose of the working of the Directors of the N. Y., N. H. & H. corporation. Some of whom are Directors in Banks here in Providence.

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The study of Birds is good and beautiful, and no book now existing will be sold so cheaply as I will sell it – *only $11.50.* Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St., Prov., R. I.

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"There is a Windmill in the head of one particular man--Roger Williams." Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2. "Samuel Gorton a most prodigious minter of exorbitant novelties", Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2--Mather calls the Colony of Rhode Island "The Fag End of the World"--Magnalia, book 7, p. 12. There is a slight crack in the binding, otherwise the book is in prime condition. *I will sell it for $16.50.*
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AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF NAMES GIVEN TO HILLS, TREES, ROADS, HOMES, LOCALITIES, COTTAGES, BUNGALOWS, AND ALMOST EVERYTHING OUT OF DOORS IN THE MOST SOUTHERLY PORTION OF THE NARRAGANSETT LAND OF RHODE ISLAND.. NOTHING EQUALS IT IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Springfield Republican, in a recent issue, published an article on "Town Names," with some facts about their origin which is very interesting, but it relates only to Massachusetts. I will reprint a brief clipping:

"Few of the towns retained the name by which they were, when settlement first begun upon them, designated. The taste of the colonists during the period of the establishment of the settlements was scarcely to be expected to tend towards the preservation of the Indian names of localities, and all haste was made to get away from and forget the names suggestive of the "dusky savages." Thus, "Poenmtuck" was soon replaced by Deerfield, and "Squakeag" by Northfield, although to some extent, in the names of localities that were perhaps less frequently spoken, the Indian names were retained, and are in use at the present time.

"Many of the names by which the grants were known have passed into oblivion, and the only memorials of them are contained in the transfers of land or in the archives of the commonwealth, where the original grants are recorded. Warwick, one of the old towns of the county, was designated as "Roxbury Canada" or "Gardner's Canada" in the land transfers for a number of years. The name reflects the history of the grant, which was to the decendants of the 39 soldiers from Roxbury who took part in a Canadian expedition under Capt. Andrew Gardner, out of which number but one survived the expedition, which started from Roxbury in 1690."

The Republican's article was twenty-six inches in length, which so interested the Providence Journal that it followed suit, but with only four inches, so compact that, small as I am, I can reprint the whole of it:

"Some Rhode Island Names."

"No doubt the people of these Russian and Hungarian districts, the names of whose cities and towns seem to most of us so outrageously hard to pronounce, would stumble a little over Meshanticut, Acotes Hill, Nooseneck, Westconnaug, Escoheag, Quonochontaug, Usquepaugh, Shawomet, Chagum, Glocester, Sneech Pond, Tarkiln, Gazzaville, Chepachet, Ingrahamville, Mosquitohawk, Hughesdale, Starvegoat, Tiogue, Potowomut, Premisy Hill, Chepiwanoxet, Weekapaug, Shummagaug, Pasquiset Biscuit City, Watchemoket, Popasquash, Kickamuit, Nonquit, Knights-

ville, Spragueville, Nanaquacket, Moshassuck, Carbuncle Hill, Huckleberry Hill, Ironstone, Yawcoog, and Tommony.

"Not to mention some others. And what would they do, in exploring the Massachusetts map, with Chaubunagungamaug?"

Sometime during the year 1914, the Westerly Sun and the Narragansett Times published lists of the names of cottages, locations, hills, brooks, etc. The Times' list contains 116 names. The Sun list contains 126 names of cottages, places, and locations. The list which follows, contains 113 names copied from the Sun every day.

Avondale, Alton, Ashaway, Ashwillet, Cossoatuck, Brightman Hill, Beaver River Valley, Barberville, Brockton, Cliffmore, Crumb Quarry Road, Casduck Hill, Duncorner, Dansant, Ekonk, Fishtown, Fort Hill Road, Ferndale, Glenrock, Greenmanville, Guilnessett, Gymkana, Glasgo, Haversham, Hate-to-quito, Haleville, Hazel Dell, Hope Valley, Hopkinton City, Hollymere, Idylamong, Jainesford, Kataluma, Kitchemaug, Killkate, Klondike, Laurel Glen, Long Bridge Woods, Lower Pawcatuck, Laff-a-lot, Lantern Hill, Luxuria Parlors, Maplecroft, Matunuck, Montville, Mystic, Meadowbrook, Moscow, Misquamicut, Machipscat, Manhanset, Norwichtown, Nat's Point, Naugatuck, Noank, Oweenee Osterville, Partelowville, Pequetannuck, Pleasant View, Poquonnock, Plum Beach, Pomona, Pakomet, Pomona Grange, Pachaug, Pawaget, Pinadale, Poquetanock, Quiambaug, Quoquetaug, Quainbaum, Quonochontaug, Quonset, Rockville, Rockhaven, Rixtown, Riverview Cottage, Riverhead Farm, Shannock, Sakonet, The Snuggery Shunoc, Saskatchewan, Sicanemus, Squam Lake, Solidity Society, Tomaquag Valley, Tariffville, Taftville, Usquepaug, Vose Park, Voluntown, Watch Hill, Winnapaug, Wood River Junction, Wamposset, Woody Hill, Wincheck, Wadawannet, Wind-swept, Wequetequock, Wauregan, Wonwinnet, Wyassup, Woodville, Wyoming, Woodside, Weekapaug, Weekapaug, Yantic, Yawbux, Yaugoo.

Such an exhibition of name changes as is here shown is certainly of much

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historic value: it must be doubted whether any other state in the country could show such a nomenclature. Of course there is, all the wide world over, a continuous changing. Many of the present names of men will soon cease to exist. The newspapers, are daily filled with the changing of words, often a growth of ignorance; here are two from the Journal, printed within a week or ten days:

"Unpreparedness" and "citizenry;" "an aerial stunt" is another. Bungalow or Bungalo, is a new name, given to "cottages" or, to dwelling houses.

Rhode Island's Motto.

(A. P. W. in Norwich Bulletin.)

The following clipping I reproduce because it so misrepresents things from the Providence Journal about Rhode Island history. I will give one specimen. The word Whatcheare. In 1643 Roger Williams had printed his "Key into the Language of America," in London, by Gregory Dexter in the 2nd paragraph of chapter one, this is printed: "What-cheare Netop? is the general salutation of all English toward them. Netop, is friend, in the Indian language.

The gentleman inquiring how 'Hope' came upon the seal of the State of Rhode Island doesn't appear to be conscious of the fact that "little Rhody" is the optimist among the States of this republic.

It is a matter of history that an Indian chief and his braves met Roger Williams on the bank of the Seekonk river and greeted him thus: "What cheer, comrade?" The spirit of that Indian has to some extent dominated "little Rhody" to this day. The State has a cove, a church, a park, a bank, a hotel, a saloon named 'What Cheer."

Writing of Roger Williams' reception by the Indians, Judge Durfee of that State poetized thus:

"Whatcheer Whatcheer! resounded far and near. Whatcheer! Whatcheer! the hollow woods reply. Whatcheer! Whatcheer! swells the exulting gales, sweeps o'er the laughing hills and trembles thro' the vales."

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Rhode Island has a town named Hope, but whether it was so named because of hope in the hearts of the founders or because Mr. Peleg or Obediah Hope had become a citizen of renown and was a leader in public affairs, I do not know. Since New York has a distinguished artist named Jonas Lie, it may be possible Rhode Island in its early days had a Mr. Hope who was not a Jonah.

But I like to think Hope made practical in Rhode Island is of the general heart rather than personal, although it may have represented the hope of Roger Williams that the day might come when the followers of Christ under one flag would not think it religious to persecute the followers of Christ under a different name and banner.

A. P. W. writes this, "The gentleman inquiring how "Hope" came upon the seal of the State of Rhode Island does not appear to be conscious of the fact that Little Rhody is the optimist among the States of this Republic."

He further says, "Rhode Island has a town named 'Hope.' He is mistaken. Rhode Island has no town named 'Hope.' If he made his statement from the Rhode Island Manual of 1914, p. 343, it was a blunder; go, and look at the page 337, where he will find that "Senator C. K. Clarke was a Senator from Scituate, a town, and that "Hope" was a village in the southeast corner of the town.

He further asks, "How the word 'Hope' came to be on the seal of the State?" Go and examine R. I. Colonial Records, v. 2, p. 41, line 18. There his question is answered. If he wishes more, go to Book Notes, v. 20 p. 25.

The Providence Journal is a newspaper printed here solely in the interest of the pee-pull; but chiefly owned by three boys. Their purpose being to get the people who work loaded with money; and then squeeze it away from them with cotton cloth for shirts, woolen cloth for breeches for legs; and strings of wool for stock-

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ings; and machines to do the sewing. Of course the Journal is printed solely for the people's interest, and it should represent solely HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Pope of Rome asked the fighting countries, or governments to cease war for a few days; but they would not do it. If the Pope of Rome actually represents God here on earth, why did not the fighting cease. It is time that men cease from representing God.

On Sunday morning, 13th December, thirteen boys gathered on the corner of Almy and Ring streets, to gamble with dice. Nobody could walk on the side walk, it was covered. Two different boys watched from the corners for the police, exchanging time so that each could take a "chance."

I have the names of seven of these rascals; and two witnesses who are ready to go into court, and who will tear "Probation" to a nonentity.

Red Cross rot should go to pot; every year a mess of gangsters rig up all the young girls in cities to beg money all over the streets in every city; and later employ all the children in all the public schools to sell Red Cross stamps. Now who gets all the money thus squeezed from the people all over the United States? Here in Providence, 33,260 children are thus employed. Read such newspaper rot as this which follows:

Children in Red Cross Sale.

Children are among the most eager buyers and enthusiastic sellers of Red Cross Seals. In scores of other cities, such as Cleveland, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Providence, Wilmington, Harrisburg, Washington and Seattle, the boys and girls are helping to fight tuberculosis with Red Cross Seals. (Who ever heard of such unmitigated rot as putting a Red Cross seal on a sick person.) One nine-year-old girl in Duluth last year sold 4,500 seals in four days. A Meridan, Conn., boy of ten sold 50,000 in three weeks. A Wilmington, Del., girl of twelve sold 10,000. Some of the children in Buffalo sold over 1000 in a week. The schools of St. Louis sold over 250,000 seals, and in other cities they added large sums to the anti-tuberculosis fund.

It is much easier to scoop money from people by this Red Cross busi-

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ness than to swindle it from people who need food. Unfortunately there is no tariff on Red Cross business.

Everywhere the boys and girls are going in the fight against tuberculosis by selling Red Cross Seals.

Rhode Island men should be elected to be at the head of the State Government; and especially state legislation; and not a lot of gangsters from surrounding states.

The children, that is, boys around us on Almy and Ring streets, now gamble for burnt matches; dice are thrown on the sidewalk, and the winner dives for his wealth. I've seen it done; and I pray that nobody will disclose the secret to the head, or tail, of the Fourth Police District.

Every automobile and every motorcycle must be, and will be, removed from the streets. The streets are first, last, and all the time, made for foot-walkers; now, these "devilish" machines are killing men, women and children every day.

We have many shrubs on the ground around our 'bungalo,' among them in the rare and beautiful, Daphne Mezereum, which sometimes flowers in March, and sheds its leaves in August; while the Privit Hedges wait until December. Yes, variety is the spice of life.

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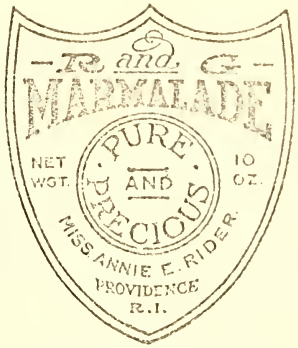

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"There is a Windmill in the head of one particular man—Roger Williams." Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2. "Samuel Gorton a most prodigious minter of exorbitant novelties", Book 7, Cp 2, Sec. 2—Mather calls the Colony of Rhode Island "The Fag End of the World"—Magnalia, book 7, p. 12. There is a slight crack in the binding, otherwise the book is in prime condition. *I will sell it for $16.50.*

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